CURTIS'S

Botanical Magazine;

OR,

FLOWER-GARDEN DISPLAYED:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering;

Together with the most approved Methods of CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

BY *JOHN SIMS*, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. LI.

Being the Ninth of the New Series.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

pls. 2441-25

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN LIBRARY. RECEIVED OCT 22 1941

London:

Printed by STEPHEN COUCHMAN, Throgmorton-Street.

Published by SHERWOOD, JONES, & Co. 20, *Paternoster-Row*,

And Sold by the principal Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland.

MDCCCXXIV.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

N.2441.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 1 1823.

Wed Dell, Sc.

MELASTOMA GRANULOSA. COMMERSON'S MELASTOMA.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, campanulatus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Bacca* 5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MELASTOMA *granulosa;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis integris quinquenerviis supra granulosis, paniculis terminalibus, caule alato. *Lam. Encycl.* 4. *p.* 44. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 476. *n.* 98. *Smith in Rees Cycl.* in loco.

MELASTOMA *granulosa;* ramis marginato-tetragonis, foliis ovali-lanceolatis longius acuminatis supra appresse hispidis lucidis subtus pannoso-villosis, petalis obovato-oblongis acumine brevi abrupto, filamentis superne longe laxeque lanatis. *Don in Bot. Reg.* 671.

RHEXIA Fontainesii *Humb. et Bompl. Rhexia,* 93. *t.* 36.

MELASTOMA *granulosa* owes its specific name to the granulated appearance of the upper surface of the leaves, arising from a number of callous excrescences, terminated by a short adpressed bristle. These are more remarkable in the dried state from the shrinking of the parenchymatous substance of the leaf; but were sufficiently evident, in our plant, while growing.

Our drawing of this beautiful shrub, by far the most splendid of any species of MELASTOMA that has as yet flowered in this country, was taken at the fine collection at Bayeswater, belonging to the Count DE VANDES. It grows to the height of ten feet. A plant of this height, covered with

with its pendent flowering branches, must make a most splendid appearance.

Native of Brazil. Requires to be kept in the stove, where it flowers, in this country, in the month of August.

The outline figure represents one of the stamens detached, to show the hairy filament and curiously wrinkled anther.

N.2442.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. Nov. 1 1813.

Waddell Sc.

OXYLOBIUM ARBORESCENS. TALL OXYLOBIUM.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. profunde 5-fidus, subbilabiatus. *Cor.* papilionacea: *Carina* compressa, longitudine *alarum* æquantium *vexillum* explanatum. *Stylus* adscendens. *Stigma* simplex. *Legumen* polyspermum, ventricosum, ovatum, acutum. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonym.

OXYLOBIUM *arborescens;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, bracteis apicis pedicellis persistentibus, corymbis confertis, leguminibus calyce vix longioribus. *Br. in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 10. *Bot. Reg.* 392.

The LEAVES in this species are long, linear with recurved margins, smooth, but wrinkled on the upper side, and tomentose on the under; in our specimen they grew by fours, in whorls; but this is not constant, Mr. BROWN's native specimens more frequently growing by threes, and sometimes being simply opposite. The flowers are much crowded together at the extremities of the branches, and also in whorls lower down the stem, which is villous and brown.

The specimen from which our drawing was taken was communicated by the Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT. It was raised from seeds gathered near Port Macquarrie, and flowered at Spofforth in June last. Through the favour of Mr. BROWN this specimen has been compared with his native ones, and the comparison leaves no doubt of its being really the OXYLOBIUM *arborescens* of the Kew catalogue.

A hardy greenhouse shrub. Native of Van Diemen's island and New South Wales. It was first discovered by ROBERT BROWN, Esq. Introduced into the Kew garden in 1805. Flowers from April to Midsummer.

N. 2443.

J. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 1. 1824.

Wed. Lodd. Sc.

Cissus quinquefolia. Five-leaved Brazil Cissus.

****

Class and Order.

Tetrandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Bacca 1-sperma, cincta calyce. *Corolla* quadripartita.

Specific Character and Synonym.

Cissus *quinquefolia;* foliis quinatis: foliolis utrinque attenuatis acuminatis serratis pedicellatis, ramis teretibus nodosis lævibus.

Cissus *quinquefolia;* foliis quinatis ellipticis serratis glabris, ramis lævibus. *Soland. Mss.*

Descr. *Stem* ligneous at the lower part: *Branches* numerous, rounded, fleshy, swelled at the joints. *Leaves* alternate, petioled, quinate: leaflets petioled, elliptic (or attenuated at both extremities) unequally and acutely serrate, smooth, thin, unequal, the middle one the largest, being often three inches long. *Common petiole* mostly an inch and half long; *partial ones* four times shorter than the leaflets. *Peduncles* opposed to the petioles, longer than these, naked, branched: *branchlets* terminating in small compounded cymes. *Bractes* minute, lanceolate, one under each branchlet of the cyme. *Calyx* small, urceolate, obtusely four-toothed. *Petals* four, small, concave.

The above description is chiefly translated from the late Dr. Solander's manuscripts in the Banksian library, where it is said to be a native of the isle of Raza, near the mouth of the river Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

This species must not be confounded with *pentaphylla,* a native of Japan, nor with *quinata,* a native of the Cape.

Cissus *striata* of the Flora Peruviana resembles our plant in many points, but in that the branches are striate, in this rounded and smooth; in that the leaflets are sessile, and serrate towards the point only, in this they are pedicled, entirely serrate and acuminate; not to mention that our plant is void of all pubescence in every part.

It was observed by Professor Thunberg in his Flora Japonica, that Cissus and Vitis must be united into one genus, varying with four or five stamens, and some modern botanists have accordingly united them; but, in the hope that some characters will be found, especially when the fruit shall have been more attentively examined, sufficient to keep them distinct, we have preferred adhering to the old division, according to which our plant must be arranged with Cissus. It has no appearance of the petals being united at the points, forming a sort of Calyptra, a circumstance so common in the genus Vitis; but we fear not constant enough to form a generic character. Had the one-seeded berry in Cissus, and five-seeded in Vitis been found to be constant, no idea of uniting the two could have existed.

Our drawing was made in August last, at the garden belonging to the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, where the plant was raised from seeds sent to the Society in 1821, by Alexander Caldcleugh, Esq. from Rio Janeiro. Being a native of a country situate within the tropics, it of course requires to be preserved in the stove.

N.2444.

J.Curtis Del.

Pub.by.J.Curtis.Walworth.Nov.1.1823.

W.Dell Jr.

Biscutella Hispida. Hispid Buckler Mustard.

****

Class and Order.

Tetradynamia Siliculosa.

Generic Character.

Silicula didyma, segmentis evalvibus foliaceo-compressis monospermis. *Radicula* descendens! *Cotyledones* accumbentes, inversæ. Brown.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Biscutella *hispida;* calycibus acute bicalcaratis, siliculis glabris in disco punctis elevatis scabris apice in stylum non cocuntibus, caule hispido. *De Cand. Syst. Veg. Nat.* 2. *p.* 408. *Ann. du Mus.* 18. *p.* 295. *t.* 7. *f.* 1.

Leucojum montanum flore pedato. *Col. Ecphr.* 2. *p.* 59. *t.* 61. *Moris. Hist.* 2. § 3. *t.* 9. *f.* 7. ex figura Columnæ pessime corrupta.

Jondraba alyssoides lutea angustifolia. *Barrel. ic. t.* 230.

——————— spicata lutea major. *Barrel. ic. t.* 1219.

Thlaspi biscutatum villosum flore calcari donato. *Bauh. Prodr. p.* 49. sine icone. *Bauh. Pin.* 107.

Thlaspidium hirsutum, calyce floris auriculato. *Tourn. Inst.* 218.

Descr. The whole plant is hispid. *Stem* branched. *Leaves* sessile, half-stem embracing, oblong, sinuate-dentate, hispid on both sides. *Calyx* erect: *leaflets* connivent, two outward ones spurred at the base. *Spur* one-third the length of the whole calyx, in our plant not nearly so sharp pointed as represented in De Candolle's figure above quoted. *Claws* of the *petals* the

the length of the calyx: *limb* flat, yellow. The longer *filaments* dilated on one side. *Style* longer than the stamens, persistent. *Stigma* capitate. *Silicule* 2-lobed: *lobes* orbicular, marginate, not hairy but the disk roughened by crystalline elevated glands, not united with the style or only for a very short distance.

The above description was taken from the plant from which our drawing was made, and appears to agree in most respects with that of De Candolle; and certainly with the synonyms he has quoted, which are however the same as those adopted by Linnæus for his *auriculata;* nor does it seem to us that the characters made use of by this learned botanist to distinguish this species from *auriculata* are entirely satisfactory: in our specimens the spurs of the calyx were rather obtuse than acute, though longer and less rounded at the end than in the specimens of *auriculata* which we have examined. The principal difference between the two appears to us to be, the much greater hairiness of *hispida,* and greater dentation of the leaves, even of the superior ones, which in *auriculata* are generally quite entire, or nearly so.

Biscutella, as a genus, is much extended since Linnæus, who, in his Species Plantarum, has only two species, increased in the last edition of the Systema Vegetabilium to six, and finally extended by De Candolle to twenty-three. These are by him very usefully separated into two sections. 1st, Such as have a calyx with two spurs, the Jondraba of some authors. 2dly, Those in which the leaflets of the calyx are equal; which have been considered as a distinct genus, under the name of Thlaspidium.

A hardy annual. Native of the south of France and the north of Italy. Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. from the botanic garden at Bury St. Edmunds; where, we are informed by the intelligent curator, it was introduced by Mr. Fischer, of the Gottingen garden.

Wood del. et Sc.

Erodium Gussonii. Gussone's Heron's-Bill.

****

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Pentandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5, cum filamentis alternantes et *glandulæ* melliferæ basi staminum insidentes. *Arilli* 5, monospermi, aristati, ad basin receptaculi rostrati: aristis spiralibus introrsum barbatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Erodium *Gussonii;* pedunculis longissimis multifloris, foliis petiolatis, cordato-ovatis inciso-lobatis crenatis, utrinque villosis, caule ascendente hirto.

Erodium *Gussonii;* pedunculis multifloris longissimis, foliis cordatis lobatis obtusis dentatis glaucis, caule petiolisque hirtis, corollis calycibus aristatis duplo longioribus, petalis emarginatis, caule erecto. *Tenoré Prodr. fl. Neap. p.* 39.

Erodium Gussonî. *Flor. Neap. p.* 97. *t.* 63. *Tenoré. Hort. reg. Neap. p.* 38.

Descr. *Root* perennial. *Stem* herbaceous, decumbent, rounded, hairy: hairs pointing downwards. *Cauline leaves* opposite, unequal, one being generally larger than the other, petioled, cordate-ovate, obtuse, somewhat lobed, crenate, soft-villous on both sides. *Peduncles* axillary, alternate, three or four times longer than the hairy petiole. *Umbel* about ten-flowered. *Involucre* scariose, two-leaved, kidney-shaped. *Pedicels* horizontal. *Calycine leaflets* unequal, streaked, each of them furnished with a short arista or mucro, inserted a little below the apex. *Petals* rounded, quite

quite entire (Tenoré says emarginate), purple, veined, two of them stained with a deeper colour towards the base. *Filaments* five fertile, bearing dark purple two-celled anthers, opening internally, and five sterile, alternating with the fertile. *Stigma* five-rayed, persistent.

This species has considerable affinity with Erodium *malacoides*, of which very variable species it perhaps may be thought to be only a variety. It differs however in having larger flowers; much longer seed vessels; pedicels longer and more horizontal; leaves softer and more glaucous.

Communicated, in flower, in July last, by Philip Barker Webb, Esq. to whom we are entirely indebted for the above synonymy. This gentleman informs us, that the plant was sent to Professor Tenoré by his pupil, Don Giovanno Gussoné, from Avellino, in Sicily, where Mr. Webb gathered both specimens and seeds. Gussoné, a zealous, active, and accurate botanist, was at that time curator of the Duke of Calabria's garden at Palermo, and gave Mr. Webb reason to expect from him before long, a Flora Sicula, with descriptions of many new species.

N. 2446.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov 1 1823

IPOMŒA SPECIOSA. BROAD-LEAVED IPOMŒA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, nudus. *Cor.* campanulata v. infundibuliformis, 5-plicata. *Germ.* 2-3-loculare, loculis dispermis. *Stylus*, indivisus. *Stigma*, capitatum, 2-3-lobum. *Caps.* 2-3-locularis. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

I. Caulis volubilis. Folia indivisa.

IPOMŒA *speciosa*; foliis integerrimis cordatis acutis subtus argenteo-sericeis, pedunculis petiolo longioribus umbelliferis, bracteis ovato-lanceolatis, stigmate bilobo.

IPOMŒA *speciosa*; foliis cordatis subtus tomentoso-sericeis, pedunculis petiolo longioribus umbelliferis. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 183. *Roem. et Sch.* 4. *p.* 239. *et* 788.

CONVOLVULUS *speciosus*; foliis cordatis subtus tomentoso-sericeis, pedunculis petiolo longioribus umbelliferis, calycibus acutis, caule volubili. *Hort. Kew. ed.* I^ma. 1. *p.* 211.—*ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 381. *Smith. Ic. pict. t.* 17. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 859.

CONVOLVULUS *nervosus*; foliis cordatis multinerviis subtus tomentoso-sericeis, pedunculis umbellatis multifloris. *Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 3. *p.* 562.

CONVOLVULUS nervosus. *Burm Ind.* 48. *t.* 20. *f.* 1? Descriptio bene, figura autem pessime quadrat.

SAMUDRA-STJOGAM. *Hort. Malab.* 11. *p.* 125. *t.* 61.

There is a considerable affinity between IPOMŒA *speciosa* and *insignis* (No. 1790), but the leaves of the former are quite

quite entire, and clothed on the underside with silvery silky adpressed hairs, which pubescence extends to the peduncles, calyx, and outside of the corolla.

This is one of the most beautiful species of this extensive genus; was introduced by the late Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, from the East Indies, in 1778, but has but rarely flowered in our hot-houses, probably from having been generally confined to too limited a space. Our specimens were communicated by Lady Harland, of Oswell Park, Ipswich; in whose stove it flowered in August, September, and October, 1822. Her ladyship observes, that "it is an evergreen, and being planted in the corner of a pit of mould, in the stove, its branches extend over a trellis about twenty-three feet, and, if allowed, would fill the house, being constantly growing all the year round, so that the gardener is obliged to be continually cutting it in. The stem, just above the ground, measures eight inches in circumference. It would never flower in a pot, as it requires space for its roots, as well as a great deal of head-room."

The figure in Smith's icones pictæ represents the limb of the corolla with pointed lobes, and the stigma bifid and subulate, probably from the lobes of the stigma having fallen off. The outline figure in our drawing gives a true representation of the stigma in our specimens.

We have formerly mentioned the inadequacy of the character drawn from the stigma to distinguish Convolvulus from Ipomœa; we are inclined to put more confidence in the funnel-shaped corolla of the latter, as contrasted with the campanulate or bell-shaped corolla of the former.

Pub. by Curtis, Walworth, 1827.

PROTEA GRANDIFLORA, *α. latifolia.* BROAD-LEAVED GREAT-FLOWERED PROTEA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 4, quorum 3 superne cohærentia. *Antheræ* apicibus concavis corollæ immersæ. *Nux* supera, undique barbata, stylo persistente coronata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *grandiflora;* foliis oblongis sessilibus ramisque glabris, involucro hemisphærico imberbi nudiusculo: corollis tomentosis: unguibus dorso glabriusculis, aristis brevissimis, stylo glabro. *Brown in Lin. Soc. Trans.* 10. *p.* 85. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 191. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 3. *p.* 348.

PROTEA grandiflora. *Thunb. Diss.* 51.—*Prodr.* 27.—*Flor. Cap.* 1. *p.* 504. *Lam. Illustr.* 1. *n.* 1210.—*Poirét Encycl. Bot.* 5. *p.* 640. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 530.

LEUCADENDRON cynaroides, β. *Sp. Pl.* 136.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON folio saligno lato. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 2. *p.* 183. *cum tab.*

SCOLYMOCEPHALOS foliis oblongis. *Weinm. Phyt.* 4. *p.* 286. *t.* 891.

(β.) angustifolia. *Bot. Reg.* 569.

PROTEA *marginata;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis nudis venosis: margine cartilagineo subpubescente, calyce hemisphærico glabro. *Lam. Ill. Gen.* 1. *p.* 235. *n.* 1225.

WAAGENBOOM, *Incolis Batavis.*

There are several species of PROTEA with much larger flowers than this, which has probably acquired the name of

of *grandiflora* from comparing it with PROTEA *Scolymus*, a much smaller, but somewhat related species.

Mr. BROWN remarks that it sometimes varies with linear-oblong leaves, and is then hardly to be distinguished from PROTEA *abyssinica*, a species known to us only by the figure, and account of it in the appendix to BRUCE's travels.

The PROTEA *grandiflora* is said to form a tree eight or ten feet high. Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was detected by Professor THUNBERG. Introduced to the Kew garden, by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1787. Our drawing was taken several years ago, by the late Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS, at KNIGHT's Exotic nursery in the King's Road, not long after its first establishment, from a plant out of the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. Flowers in May and June. Requires to be kept in an airy greenhouse.

N.2448.

S.Curtis Del.

Publd. S.Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1.1823.

W. [illegible]

AMETHYSTEA CÆRULEA. BLUE AMETHYST.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-fida: lacinia infima patentiore. *Stam.* approximata. *Calyx* subcampanulatus. *Stam.* 4, gibba.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

AMETHYSTEA cærulea. *Sp. Pl.* 30.—*edit. Willd.* 1. *p.* 121. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. *p.* 386. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 48. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 1. *p.* 207. *Vahl. Enum.* 1. *p.* 212. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 248.

AMETHYSTEA corymbosa. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 24.

AMETHYSTINA montana erecta, foliis exiguis digitatis trifidis serratis, flosculis cum coma é cæruleo janthinis. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 70. *Hall in Act. Ups.* 1742. *p* 51. *f.* 1.

DESCR. *Stem* herbaceous, erect, from one to two feet high, square, smooth, purplish. *Branches* opposite, square, with the sides deeply channelled. *Leaves* opposite on channelled *footstalks*, three parted: *leaflets* ovate-lanceolate, coarsely serrate: *serratures* unequal, obtuse, some of them denticulate. *Flowers* blue, in leafy corymbs, terminal, and axillary, on peduncles longer than the petioles. *Calyx* subcampanulate; half five-cleft: segments acute, spreading, cærulescent. *Corolla* minute, ringent, blue: *Stamens* 2: *filaments* short: *anthers* white, didymous. *Germens* apparently united to near the apex. *Style* longer than stamens, blue: *Stigma* bifid: lower segment, revolute. When ripe, the germen separates into four gibbous seeds, rough on the convex side. The whole plant is very fragrant. AMETHYSTEA appears to us to be a connecting link between the natural orders of *Labiatæ* and *Vitices*.

Native

Native of Siberia. A hardy annual, cultivated by PHILIP MILLER, in 1759; but is rarely met with in our gardens. Communicated by N. S. HODSON, Esq. from the botanic garden at Bury St. Edmunds, under whose zealous auspices, and the skill of his curator, this establishment continues to thrive.

PHLOMIS HERBA VENTI. ROUGH-LEAVED PHLOMIS.

***

of PHLOMIS, containing P. *nepetifolia*, P. *Leonurus*, and P. *Leonitis* of LINNÆUS, has separated another division of the genus, under the name of LEUCAS, by which he has reduced the genus PHLOMIS very considerably, limiting it to *fruticosa, purpurea, italica, Nissolii, armenica, Lychnitis, laciniata, samia, crinita, biloba, pungens, Herba venti, alpina,* and perhaps *tuberosa,* of the hitherto recorded species.

It is surprising that this handsome plant, which has been in our gardens occasionally from the time of GERARD, should never before have been figured in any modern botanical work; the wooden cut of LOBEL and its copies being the only representations existent.

When exposed to wind and rain, the leaves are apt to lose their softer parts, leaving merely a network of fibres, pervious to the wind, whence the old name of *Herba-venti.*

A hardy herbaceous perennial. Native of the South of Europe. Flowers from July to September. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON, from the Chelsea Garden.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1 1823.

Ononis hispanica. Small-leaved Rest-harrow.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: laciniis linearibus. *Vexillum* striatum. *Legumen* turgidum, sessile. *Filam.* connata absque fissura.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Ononis *hispanica;* pedunculis aristatis subunifloris, foliis omnibus ternatis canaliculatis recurvatis totaliter serratis. *Lin. Suppl. p. 324. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1008.
Ononis oligophylla. *Tenoré.*
Anonis non spinosa villosa et viscosa hispanica. *Barrel. ic.* 775.
Ononis crispa, β. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p* 510.

Descr. A low thickly branched *shrub: branches* short, somewhat viscid. *Stipules* lanceolate, patent, recurved, sheathing at the base. *Leaves* ternate, reflexed: *petiole* channelled: *leaflets* round-oval, margin entirely serrate, except a little at the base, fleshy, ciliate, with glandular hairs on the under side; terminal one somewhat largest and petioled. *Peduncles* solitary, axillary, one-flowered, twice the length of the leaf, jointed towards the apex, and divided; the upper portion is what is termed the arista in this genus, but seems to be only an abortive pedicel. *Calyx* five-cleft; segments subulate, patent, viscous, with hairy glands. *Vexillum* ovate, acute, yellow, streaked with purple; *alæ* connivent. *Carina* very much curved.

Filaments

Filaments all connected. *Germen* oval, pubescent, with adpressed hairs. *Style* ascendent. *Stigma* pointed.

Ononis *hispanica*, *crispa*, and *ramosissima* appear to be nearly related species; the former is considered by Lamarck as a variety of the second; but if the character derived from the peduncle is of any value, they must be distinct species; *hispanica* being described as having aristated peduncles, while in *crispa* these are said to be unarmed.

Tenoré considered it as a distinct species, and published it under the name of *oligophylla*, but we see no reason to separate it from *hispanica*; we are certain, however, of its being Tenoré's plant, as it was raised by Mr. Philip Barker Webb, from seeds received from that botanist. Native of Spain and Italy. Requires to be protected from frost. Flowers from May to September.

N.242

J. Curtis Del.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1. 1823

W. Oddie lith.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA. SPEAR-LEAVED COREOPSIS.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleaceum. *Sem.* compressa, emarginata. *Pappus* bicornis. *Cal.* duplex, uterque polyphyllus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COREOPSIS *lanceolata;* foliis lanceolatis glabris integerrimis, pedunculis unifloris longissimis nudis.

COREOPSIS *lanceolata;* foliis lanceolatis integerrimis ciliatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1283. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2256. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 135. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 108. *Meerb. ic.* 19 ?

COREOPSIS *lanceolata;* brevicaulis; foliis cuneato-lanceolatis linearibusve integerrimis; pedunculis longissimis simplicibus nudis, seminibus orbiculatis convexo-concavis scabris manifestius alatis apice bidentatis emarginatis, α. *glabella. Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 2. *p.* 137.

COREOPSIS *lanceolata;* foliis sessilibus lanceolato-linearibus integerrimis ciliatis, pedunculis elongatis nudis, seminibus orbiculatis scabris alatis apice bidentatis emarginatis. *Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept.* 2. *p.* 567.

BIDENS succisæ folio, radio amplo laciniato. *Dill. Elth.* 55. *t.* 48. *f.* 56.

BIDENS caroliniana, florum radiis latissimis insigniter dentatis, semine alato per maturitatem convoluto. *Mart. Cent.* 26. *t.* 26.

There can be little doubt that our plant is the same species as figured by DILLENIUS, and by MARTYN in his Centuria,

Centuria, both of which are referred to by LINNÆUS as synonyms of his COREOPSIS *lanceolata;* or if any hesitation can arise, it must be from the form of the seed, the magnified outline of which, in our figure, is represented as oblong; but it is not improbable that the form of the seed may vary in different parts of the disk.

The only species with which it can be confounded is the *auriculata;* if indeed *lanceolata* and *auriculata* are not mere varieties of the same species, which seems to us highly probable, and was perhaps the opinion of the accurate NUTTALL, as he has omitted the latter in his enumeration of the species. The ciliæ on the leaves vary very much in different specimens, and in our plant were not visible to the naked eye.

A tolerably hardy biennial. Native of Carolina. Flowers from July to September. Communicated by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, of the Exotic nursery, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

Ocimum canum. Hoary Basil.

****

Class and Order.

Didynamia Gymnospermia.

Generic Character.

Cal. lab. superiore orbiculato; inferiore 4-fido. *Cor.* resupinatæ alterum labium 4-fidum: alterum indivisum. *Filamenta* exteriora basi processum emittentia.

Specific Character.

Ocimum *stamineum;* foliis oblongo-ellipticis serratis canis longe petiolatis, spicis verticillatis, verticillis subsexfloris, staminibus corolla bis longioribus.

There are so many species of Ocimum which are but indifferently defined, that it is almost impossible to decide, whether this may not have been already described; but, after a careful examination, we cannot find that it altogether agrees with the description of any recorded species, and are therefore constrained to consider it as new.

We are informed that it is sweet scented; and that it was raised from seeds sent from China to the directors of the Horticultural Society, in whose garden at Chiswick, our drawing was taken last July.

It seems to be nearest related to Ocimum *sanctum* and *tenuiflorum*, both East Indian species, and we possess a specimen from thence, given us by the late Dr. Heyne, so similar, that we are unable to distinguish it from our plant. This had the name of Ocimum *album* appended to it; but is nearly as unlike the *album* of Linnæus as any two species in the whole genus. We regret the not having had an opportunity of examining the living plant. It appears to be annual, and requires to be raised in the stove or hot-bed.

Pub. by Charles Wolworth, Dec. 1 1829.

Jonidium Ipecacuanha, β. White Ipecacuanha.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, foliolis basi vix productis eidemque æqualibus. *Cor.* subbilabiata, calcare nullo. *Nectarium* glandulæ binæ ad basin germinis. *Antheræ* apice membranaceæ plerisque distinctæ. *Stigma* simplex uncinatum. *Caps.* trigona, trivalvis; valvulis medio seminiferis. *Vent. Jard. de Malm.* 1. *p.* 27.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Jonidium * *Ipecacuanha;* foliis ovato-oblongis pedunculis axillaribus solitariis cernuis, petalo inferiore maximo emarginato.

Jonidium Ipecacuanha. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 398.

Viola *Ipecacuanha;* foliis ovalibus margine subtusque pilosis. *Lin. Mant.* 484. *Suppl. Pl.* 397. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 1172. *Poir. Encycl. Bot.* 8. *p.* 645.

(α.) glabrum.

Jonidium *Ipecacuanha;* foliis ovatis serratis glabris, petalo inferiore plano. *Vent. Malm.* 1. *p.* 28.

Pombalia Ipecacuanha. *Vandelli fasc. p.* 7. *t.* 1.

(β.) pubescens.

Pombalia foliis ovato-lanceolatis crenatis cauleque pubescentibus. *Vandelli.*

Viola *grandiflora;* veronicæ folio villosa. *Barrere. Fr. equinoct. p.* 113.

Jonidium Calceolaria. *Roem. et Sch.* 5. *p.* 394? *Vent. l. c.?*

Viola

* From ἴον a violet, and ἴδιον peculiar.

VIOLA Calceolaria. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 1327 ? *Willd.* 1. *p.* 1172?
VIOLA Itoubou. *Aubl. Guiàn.* 2. *p.* 808. *t.* 318?

The genus VIOLA, as formerly constituted, contains an inconvenient number of species, on which account especially, we have followed VENTENAT, in adopting his genus JONIDIUM; for which, by-the-by, the name of POMBALIA, given anteriorly by VANDELLI, ought to have been preserved; but, as that of JONIDIUM is used in the new Systema Vegetabilium now publishing, and generally, by the French botanists, we leave it undisturbed.

The root of this plant is supposed to be the white Ipecacuanha formerly kept in the shops; but the only Ipecacuanha now in use is certainly the product of a very different plant, also a native of the same country. There is no doubt, however, but that the present species is frequently used in Brazil, for the cure of several disorders, especially the dysentery.

Our plant was raised at the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, from Brazil seeds, sent us by Mr. FRANCIS SELLO, a very industrious and enthusiastic botanist, who has devoted several years to the collecting plants, and other subjects of Natural History, in that extensive empire. M. AUGUSTE DE SAINT HILAIRE, in his observations on a voyage in the interior of Brazil, published in the ninth volume of the Memoires du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, page 329, asserts, that the VIOLA *Calceolaria* and *Ipecacuanha* of LINNÆUS are the same species; and that the *Itoubou* of AUBLÉT differs in nothing from the Brazil plant, except in its greater hairiness; a character, which, he observes, varies extremely in different individuals. The same author supposes that he had discovered another species, which he calls JONIDIUM *indecorum*, growing with the *Ipecacuanha*, and differing in nothing from it, but in having a corolla shorter by half than the calyx, and three of the filaments sterile. It is probable, however, that this was a mere variety from abortion, as many of the violets are known to produce apetalous flowers later in the season, which bear seeds, even more readily than the perfect blossoms; a circumstance, which, Mr. ANDERSON observed to take place in the very individual from which our drawing was taken.

We believe this plant has not before been introduced into any of our gardens. It flowered at Chelsea, in July in the present year.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1. 1813.

DESMANTHUS VIRGATUS. LONG-TWIGGED DESMANTHUS.

****

Class and Order.

POLYGAMIA MONŒCIA.

Generic Character.

HERMAPHROD. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-petala, s. 5-partita. *Stam.* 10. *Pist.* 1. *Legumen* bivalve.

NEUT. *Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 0. vel 5-petala vel 5-partita. *Stam.* 10, sterilia, lanceolato-dilatata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DESMANTHUS *virgatus;* inermis, foliis bipinnatis: partialibus quadrijugis: propriis duodecim-jugis, spicis paucifloris capitatis decandris, leguminibus linearibus, caule erecto angulato. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 1047. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 458.

MIMOSA *virgata;* inermis, foliis bipinnatis, spicis decandris; inferioribus castratis maximis, caule erecto angulato. *Sp. Pl.* 1502. *Jacq. Hort. Vindob.* 1. *p.* 34. *t.* 80.

MIMOSA orientalis non spinosa, rarioribus ramis, floribus spicatis. *Pluk. Alm.* 252. *t.* 307. *f.* 4?

A delicate upright shrub, distinguished by its long linear pods, with which the figure of RHEEDE, *Hort. Malab. v.* 9. *t.* 20. referred to by LINNÆUS, does not in the least agree, we have therefore omitted that synonym altogether. Nor are we without doubts respecting the one from PLUKENET, that figure representing the branches divaricate, and peduncles longer than the leaves. JACQUIN'S figure and description above referred to accords entirely with our plant, which was communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. in August last, from his collection at Arno's grove, Southgate.

Native of the West Indies, and also of the East Indies, if it be the same with LINNÆUS's plant.

N. 2455

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1 1804.

MOMORDICA CHARANTIA. TUBERCULATED MOMORDICA.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-partita. *Filam* 3.
FEM. *Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-partita. *Stylus* 3-fidus. *Pepo* elastice dissiliens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MOMORDICA *Charantia;* pomis oblongis acuminatis angulatis tuberculatis, bractea cordata integerrima infra medium pedunculi, foliis septemlobo-palmatis dentatis subhirsutis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 602. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 342.

MOMORDICA *Charantia;* pomis angulatis tuberculatis, foliis villosis longitudinaliter palmatis. *Sp. Pl.* 1432. *Hort. Cliff.* 451.

BALSAMINA cucumerina indica, fructu majore flavescente. *Comm. Hort.* 1. *p.* 103. *t.* 54.

AMARA indica. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 410. *t.* 151.

CUCUMIS Zeylanicus. *Herm. Lugd. p.* 204.

PANDIPAVEL. *Hort. Malab.* 8. *p.* 17. *t.* 9.

We are inclined to consider the MOMORDICA *muricata* of WILLDENOW to be merely a variety of our present species; for in the natural order of CUCURBITACEÆ but little confidence can be placed in the size, or even form of the fruit; witness the numerous varieties of Cucumbers, Melons, and Gourds.

The figures of COMMELIN and RHEDE, above referred to, agree very well with our specimen, but that of JOHN MILLER in his Illustrations of Botany, represents the fruit as much

much smaller and less tuberculated; but the bracte on the peduncle, with quite entire margins, proves it to belong to MOMORDICA *Charantia*, and serves to distinguish the species from MOMORDICA *Balsamina*, in which the bracte is dentate, and placed nearer to the fruit.

A tender annual. Native of the East Indies, where it is cultivated to cover fences, and to form a shade over arbours. The bitter leaves are used instead of Hops to check fermentation in the beer of the Dutch inhabitants, which is made from sugar, not from malt.

Flowers in June and July. Requires to be raised in the stove or hot-bed. Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's Grove.

N245

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1, 1816.

CYRILLA RACEMIFLORA. CAROLINA CYRILLA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. parvus, subturbinatus, 5-partitus. *Petala* 5, stellatim patentia. *Stam.* receptaculo inserta. *Stylus* brevis: *stigmata* 2, raro 3. *Caps.* bilocularis, non dehiscens: loculis 1-spermis. *Sem.* e summo receptaculo axillari appensa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRILLA *racemiflora;* foliis cuneato-lanceolatis acutis subtus subnervosis, racemis gracilibus elongatis, petalis pedicello longioribus.

CYRILLA racemiflora. *L. Mant.* 50. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 241. *Jacq. ic. rar. t.* 47. *Collect.* 1. *p.* 162. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 245.

CYRILLA *caroliniana;* foliis cuneato-lanceolatis acutis membranaceis nervillosis, spicis gracilibus, petalis pedicello longioribus. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 158. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 175. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 170. *Nutt. Amer.* 1. *p.* 144. *Poir. Encycl suppl.* 2. *p.* 436. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 408.

ITEA *Cyrilla;* foliis lanceolatis integerrimis. *L'Herit. Stirp.* 1. *p.* 137. *t.* 66. *Swartz Prodr.* 50.—*Flor. Ind. Occid.* 1. *p.* 506.—*Obs. p.* 94. *t.* 4. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1146. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 37.

DESCR. An upright *shrub,* from four to six feet high. (SWARTZ says, that in the mountains of Jamaica, it grows occasionally into a tree twenty feet high). *Leaves* obovate-lanceolate, smooth, quite entire. *Racemes* of white flowers, growing, sometimes singly, sometimes opposite, but more generally collected, a number together, at the end of the last

last year's shoot, and beneath that of the present year, four inches long, slender: *pedicels* a line in length, very close together, with a subulate bracte of the same length, at the base of each. *Calyx* very small, 5-parted: *segments* concave. *Petals* twice the length of the calyx, ovate, acute, spreading, marcesent. *Stamens* 5: *filaments* inserted into the receptacle below the germen, somewhat shorter than the petals. *Anthers* oval, purple, didymous. *Germen* superior, ovate, two-celled: *ovula*, apparently two in each cell. *Style* short, divided half way into two, fleshy, divaricate, obtuse stigmas. Ripe *capsule* not seen.

Great confusion has taken place in consequence of L'Heritier having united the Cyrilla of Linnæus to Itea, in which he has been followed by Swartz, Willdenow, Lamarck, and the authors of both editions of the Hortus Kewensis. But since more attention has been paid to affinities, it has been found, that these genera cannot even belong to the same natural order, at least as these are at present defined; and in consequence the most modern authors have again restored the genus Cyrilla to its original destination. In doing this, however, they have unnecessarily, and, as we think, improperly, changed the specific name from *racemiflora* to *caroliniana*.

The difference between these genera, consists in the different insertion of the stamens, the number and attachment of the seeds, the dehiscence of the capsule of Itea, and the division of the style in Cyrilla.

A pretty shrub. Native of Carolina. Requires the protection of a greenhouse. Introduced in 1765 by Mr. John Cree. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons.

ECHINOPS STRICTUS. UPRIGHT GLOBE-THISTLE.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA, POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

Generic Character.

Calyces uniflori. *Corollulæ* tubulosæ hermaphroditæ. *Receptaculum* setosum. *Pappus* obsoletus.

Specific Character.

ECHINOPS *strictus*; caule simplici stricto unifloro, foliis eroso-pinnatifidis spinuloso-dentatis supra glabris subtus tomentosis.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, simple, three or four feet high, furrowed, somewhat woolly. *Leaves* alternate, half-stem embracing, unevenly pinnatifid, toothed; teeth terminated with a small spine. *Peduncle* terminal, elongated, rounded, bearing a large globular head of florets without any involucre. *Calyx* (proper) imbricate: *leaflets* lanceolate with a bristly point, the inner ones largest. *Florets* tubular: *tube* white: limb linear, revolute, bright blue. *Anthers* blue, soon turning brown: *stigma* deeper blue, bifid, revolute. *Germen* oblong, hairy, white. *Pappus* none. *Receptacle* bristly; but the bristles adhere to the bottom of the calyxes, and when these are pulled off the receptacle is left naked and honey-combed.

This appears to be an undescribed species. Native of Russia. Communicated by AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. in September 1823, and was raised at Boyton, from seeds received from Dr. FISCHER, late of Gorenki, but now Director of the Imperial botanic garden at St. Petersburgh.

Pl. Austro Dai

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth Jan. 1 1824.

Wm Dell.

NICANDRA PHYSALOIDES. PHYSALIS-LIKE NICANDRA.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, 5-angulatus, inflatus. *Filamenta* basi fornicata, germen tegentia. *Bacca* ex succa, 3—5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NICANDRA *physaloides;* foliis ovato-oblongis eroso-sinuatis, petiolis decurrentibus.

NICANDRA *physaloides*. *Gærtn. sem.* 2. *p.* 237. *t.* 131. *f.* 2. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 219. *Willd. Enum. p.* 231. *Pursh. Fl. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 158. *Nutt. Gen. Am.* 1. *p.* 130. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 681.

ATROPA *physaloides;* caule herbaceo, foliis sinuato-angulatis, calycibus clausis acutangulis. *Sp. Pl.* 260. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 1017. *Jacq. Obs.* 4. *p.* 12. *t.* 98. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 392.

PHYSALIS *daturæfolia;* foliis ovatis acutis sinuato-angulatis, calycibus fructescentibus acutangulis. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 102.

CALYDERMOS *erosus;* caule pentagono, foliis ovatis eroso-angulatis, pedunculis unifloris erectis, fructibus cernuis. *Flor. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 44.

ALKEKENGI amplo flore violaceo. *Feuill. Peruv.* 2. *p.* 724. *t.* 16.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* branched, upright, two or three feet high, sometimes considerably more elevated: *branches* angular. *Leaves* oblong-oval, unevenly sinuate, very like those of the stramonium or thorn-apple: *petioles* decurrent.

decurrent. *Peduncles* opposed to the leaves, one-flowered, at first erect, afterwards cernuous. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments ovate, acute, sagittate at the base, sides compressed into five acute angles, persistent and becoming more inflated. *Corolla* bell-shaped: *limb* spreading, five-cleft: *segments* rounded. *Stamens* shorter by half than the corolla: *Filaments* hairy, broad and arched at the base, covering the germen, as in the CAMPANULA. *Germen* globular in the specimens we have examined, always five-celled. *Capsule or dry berry* globular, five-celled: *Receptacles* central, dilated outwards. *Seeds* many, oval, smooth.

The name of NICANDRA was first given to this genus by ADANSON, and adopted by JUSSIEU, PERSOON, and others. SCHREBER applied the same name to the POTALIA of AUBLET which may occasion some confusion; but it will be better to retain AUBLET's original name for his plant than to adopt a new name for this, as RUEZ and PAVON have done. It ought, undoubtedly, to be separated from ATROPA.

Native of Peru and Chili; grows very well in the open border; but is best raised in a hot-bed and treated like other tenderer annuals; it may, however, be sown in the spring in the open ground, but will not flower so early. Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq.

AMMOBIUM ALATUM. WINGED-STALKED AMMOBIUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Sect. DISCOIDEI.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum paleis distinctis. *Pappus*: margo dentatus. *Antheræ* basi bisetæ. *Involucrum* imbricatum, coloratum, radians.

Herba *erecta, tomentosa*. Folia *integerrima*: radicalia *lanceolata, basi attenuata*: caulina *minora, decurrentia*. Caulis *alatus, ramis unifloris*. Involucra *hemisphærica laminis albis, intimis patulis radium abbreviatum efformantibus*. Corollulæ *uniformes, flavæ*. Stigmata *truncato-dilatata*. Semina *ancipitia*. Receptaculum *convexum*. BROWN.

Specific Name.

AMMOBIUM alatum. *Br. Mss.*

DESCR. *Root* supposed to be perennial. *Herb* upright, tomentose. *Leaves* quite entire: *radical* ones lanceolate, narrowed towards the base: *cauline* ones smaller, decurrent. *Stem* winged. *Branches* one-flowered. *Involucre* (or common calyx) hemispherical, consisting of white scales; the inner one spreading and forming a short *ray*. *Florets* uniform, yellow. *Stigmas* dilated and truncate. *Seeds* flat, with two sharp edges. *Receptacle* convex.

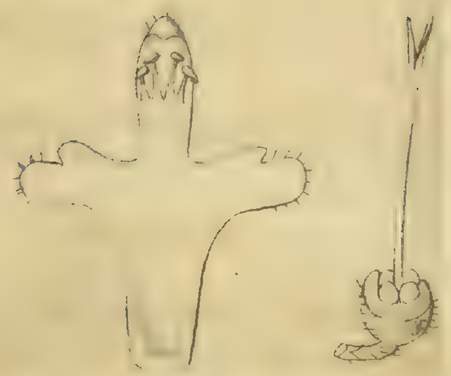
An undescribed genus, belonging to the same tribe with

---

* ἄμμος sand, βίος life.

Gnaphalium, discovered by Robert Brown, Esq. in 1804, growing plentifully near the shores of Port Hunter (or the Coal River), in New South Wales, and named by him Ammobium, from its growing in sand. Our specimens were communicated by Edward Forster, Esq. in August 1823, from his garden at Hale-End house, where it flourished in the open ground. It was raised from seeds received from New South Wales, without name, but marked native of Bathurst Plains.

N. 2460



Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Jan. 1. 1823

Waddell Sc

PLECTRANTHUS TERNATUS. TERNATE-LEAVED PLECTRANTHUS, OR OMIMÉ.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. bilabiatus, labio inferiore diviso striatus: fructifer basi subtus gibbosus. *Corollæ lab. super* trifidum, lacinia media biloba: *inferius* longius, integrum (plerumque concavum). *Stamina* declinata, filamentis edentulis (nunc basi connatis): antheris unilocularibus, imberbibus. BROWN.

Specific Character.

PLECTRANTHUS *ternatus;* caule sexangulato, foliis ternatis petiolatis ovatis crenatis rugosis, radicibus tuberosis, spicis terminalibus verticillatis.

DESCR. *Root* fibrous, bearing tubers in the same manner as the potatoe. *Stem* and *Branches* decumbent till about to flower, when the *stem* becomes erect, six-angled, the sides deeply grooved. *Leaves* growing by threes, crowded together, ovate, crenate, rugose, on long channelled petioles. *Flowers* in terminal verticillate spikes: *whorls* many-flowered. *Bractes* ovate, small, falling off before the flower expands. *Calyx* pubescent, appearing sprinkled with golden-coloured glands when seen through a lens, bilabiate: *upper lip* large, quite entire: *lower lip* 4-toothed. *Corolla* bilabiate: *lower lip* canoe-shaped, compressed. *Stamens* 4, didynamous: *filaments* without teeth, connate at the base. *Germens* 4, seated on a fleshy receptacle: *Style* ascendent: *Stigma* bifid.

For this very rare and seldom flowering plant, we are indebted to our friend ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. in whose stove at Bury Hill, it flowered for the first time, in November

vember 1823. We are informed by this gentleman, that he received the tubers in November 1820, from his friend Charles Telfair, Esq. of the Mauritius, where the plant has been introduced from Madagascar, and is there cultivated under the name of Omimé, for the sake of its tubers, which are esteemed as a choice and delicate esculent. The tubers arrived in good condition and kept sound some months, and were freely communicated by Mr. Barclay to several collections; but we do not find that any other person has succeeded in bringing it into flower, which we understand but rarely takes place, even at the Mauritius.

Mr. Barclay has grown this plant in the border, under a frame, and in the stove, but has not found, that in any case, it has with him produced any tubers. Yet his plants were raised from the imported tubers.

Dr. Roxburgh has described an East Indian species, under the name of Ocimum *tuberosum*, which has a near affinity with this in the form of its leaves as well as its tuberous roots, and a specimen of it is preserved in the Banksian herbarium, now the property of Robert Brown, Esq.

The outline Figures represent:

1. The *Corolla* laid open to show the insertion of the stamen.
2. The *Pistil.*
3. The *Calyx.* All magnified.

ERRATA IN LAST NUMBER.

2452. l. 9, for '*stamineum*' read '*canum.*'

2453. p. 2, l. 19, for 'Francis' read 'Frederick.'

Rhipsalis salicornoides. Glasswort-like Rhipsalis.

****

Class and Order.

Icosandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. superus, 3-4-partitus, brevissimus. *Cor.* polypetala. *Stam.* plurima. *Stigma* partitum. *Bacca* infera, unilocularis, pellucida. *Semina* duodena, centralia. Gaertn.

Specific Character and Synonym.

Rhipsalis *salicornoides;* caule prolifero articulato, articulis teretibus clavatis, floribus terminalibus subsolitariis.

Rhipsalis *salicornoides;* articulato-prolifer; erectus; valde ramosus; ramis erecto-patulis teretibus subangulatisque; fasciculis spinularum juniorum capillacearum minutis albicantibus, nudo oculo inconspicuis. *Haworth Suppl. Pl. Succul. p.* 83.

Descr. *Plant* trailing, proliferous; *branches* very numerous, spreading, jointed: joints club-shaped, rounded, tubercled, smooth, scarred, glaucous, older stems grey. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, or in pairs. *Corolla* superior, yellow; *petals* numerous, thin, beautifully reticulated, concave, connivent, never opening wide. *Style* long; *stigma* included, large, cleft.

The plant when young has a very different habit. It is then erect, the joints shorter, and more turgid at their lower portions, so as to be nearly oval instead of club-shaped; their tubercles are more numerous, and each is crowned with a little tuft of soft, white, diverging hairs. This appearance is not observed on plants whose stems have attained any considerable length, excepting occasionally near the ground, but scars are seen upon them as

if

if the tufts of hairs had fallen off. This habit is shewn in a young specimen at the bottom of the plate.

The specimen drawn was raised from a cutting obtained from Mr. Shepherd, of the botanic garden, Liverpool, in 1818. It has been kept in the stove, and flowered for the first time, and very freely, in the spring of 1822.

For the above description and the drawing, by Mr. Syme, we are indebted to Dr. Graham, professor of botany, in the University of Edinburgh.

Publ. by J. Scott, Wolverhampton. Feb. 1 1808

MALPIGHIA LUCIDA. WEDGE-LEAVED BARBADOES CHERRY.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus, basi extus poris binis melliferis. *Petala* 5, subrotunda, unguiculata. *Filamenta* basi cohærentia (nunc libera). *Drupa* 1-locularis, tripyrena: nucibus monospermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MALPIGHIA *lucida*; foliis obovatis cuneiformibus integerrimis aveniis nitidis, racemo terminali. *Swartz Fl. Ind. Occid.* 2. *p.* 852. *Prodr. p.* 74. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 736. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 506. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 105.

DESCR. *Calyx* five-leaved, at first erect, afterwards recurved at the apex, persisting, surrounded by ten gibbous, reddish-brown, obovate *glands*, disposed like a crown around the top of the pedicel, indistinctly divisible into pairs, which correspond with the petals, and are alternate with the leaflets of the calyx. *Petals* five, *laminæ* reniform, concave, perfectly smooth, but slightly irregular at the edges: *Claws* linear, long, recurved, colour in the bud nearly white, but after expansion gradually passing into a deep reddish orange, of singular and inimitable beauty. This gradation of tint from the apex to the base of the raceme, adds greatly to the beauty of the plant. *Stamens* ten: *Filaments* erect, united one half of their length: *Anthers* oblong, half the length of the filaments. *Germen* conical, sunk within the calycine glands: *Styles* three, filiform, slightly diverging: *Stigmas* very small. *Racemes* terminal: three, unequal, ovate-lanceolate *Bractes* at

at the foot of each pedicel. *Leaves* obovate-cuneiform, quite entire, sub-glaucous, firm, veinless; it belongs to Jussieu's natural order of Malpighiæ.

Native of the East Indies. Cultivated in the stove. It is uncertain when the plant was introduced into the Edinburgh Botanic garden; but the original specimen has flowered very freely in the stove for several years, and is now a shrub of more than six feet high. The species is very ornamental, and deserves to be much more generally cultivated. It has never produced fruit, but is readily propagated by cuttings. The drawing was taken by Mr. Syme, in June 1821.

Dr. Graham, professor of botany in the University of Edinburgh, to whom we are indebted for the above account and the drawing, would insert this genus in Monadelphia Decandria; but as Persoon remarks that the filaments are not always connected, we think it best to retain it in the class where it has been inserted by all the systematic writers.

N.2463.

Weddell. Sc.

CRINUM SUBMERSUM. LAKE CRINUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 2292.

Addendum. *Scapus* solidus, demum flaccidus.

Specific Character.

Sect. II. Semipatentes. *Subd.* I. Ornatæ.

CRINUM *submersum;* bulbo oblongo-ovato rubescente; foliis loratis canaliculatis acutis margine scabro; scapo 8-[pluri?]-floro sesquipedali compresso, viridi; spathâ 4-unciali, bracteis gracilibus; germine sessili oblongo-ovali viridi; loculis 7-spermis; tubo 5-unciali viridescente; laciniis 4-uncialibus albis intùs et extùs rubro-striatis apice acuto rubro, ovalibus, basi canaliculato, temerè $\frac{13}{16}$ vel $\frac{15}{16}$ latis, tribus externis uncatis; genitalibus assurgenter curvatis; stylo rubro limbo breviore filamentis longiore; stigmate minuto trilobo albo; filamentis basi sub-gibbosâ; antheris pallidè cinerascentibus, polline luteo; floribus fragrantibus ante expansionem nutantibus. *W. H.*

DESCR. *Bulb* oblong-ovate, purplish red, three inches diameter; *leaves* yellowish green, sharp-pointed, channelled, with a rough edge; *scape* eight or more flowered, eighteen inches high, a little flattened, green, stained with reddish near the base; *spathe* near four inches long, withering early; *bractes* slender; germen sessile, oblong-oval, green; cells seven-seeded; tube five inches long, greenish yellow; *laciniæ* four inches long, white, striped with pink, sharp-pointed, tipped with red, oval, channelled near the base, the three outer hooked; *genitals* curved upwards; *style* red, a little shorter than the limb, longer than the filaments; *stigma* minute, three-lobed, white; filaments a little knobbed at their insertion; *anthers* before their inversion pale ash-colour, mottled with straw-colour; *pollen* deep yellow; *flowers* nodding before expansion, fragrant.

This

This is a most interesting plant, whether it be an intermediate link connecting two species, which are widely separated from each other in the two sections of its genus, so closely, that it is difficult to say unto which it has most affinity, or a hybrid generated between them in the swamps of America. The bulb was discovered by GEORGE HOPKINS, in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro, growing in water in a spot, which, after an unusual course of dry weather, was still inundated, in company with several plants of a smaller white CRINUM, which appears likely to prove a variety approaching to the Corantyne variety, of C. *erubescens*. The bulb was received at Spofforth, in August, having three dead scapes adhering to it, and it flowered about six weeks after, having been planted in drift sand and well watered; being in every point of bulb, leaf, and inflorescence, intermediate between C. *scabrum* and *erubescens*. The bulb and foliage greatly resemble the artificial mules at Spofforth, between those two species, of which the flowering, which has not yet taken place, will now be expected with increased curiosity. The flowers of *submersum* have the fine nocturnal fragrance of *erubescens*, but less powerfully. The filaments are knobbed, and the connecting membrane visible between them as in *erubescens*, but less conspicuously. The upper filament detaches itself as in that species, but with less regularity, sometimes taking one of the laterals with it. The anthers before their inversion are of a paler ash colour than those of *erubescens*, mottled with the straw colour of *scabrum*. The petals have the channelled base and sharp-pointed long-oval form which belongs to the Crina of the first section, with the lesser expansion and the colouring which belongs to the second. The number of ovules is also intermediate between *scabrum* and *erubescens*. The ovules and pollen appeared perfect. Have we in this instance discovered a native mule in the wilderness? Have we lit upon the first origin of a new species? or, have we in this bulb an original link in the creation between two plants which have been placed by some writers in different genera? Whichever be the case, no unprejudiced botanist can now compare the three plants and not consider them of one genus. C. *scabrum* is known to grow on the woody hills near Rio, and its pollen may have been brought down to the lake on the plumage of a humming bird, and produced accidentally the same result in the wilds of Brazil, which art has effected in our stoves. *W. H.*

---

a. Represents the whole plant in miniature. *b*. The ovules in one cell. *c*. the half-gibbous insertion of the filaments.

T. Herbert Del. Pub.by J. Curtis Walworth. Feb. 1 1924. Waldo

Habranthus gracilifolius. Slender-leaved Habranthus.

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha integra apice bifido. *Scapus* 1-2 [pluri?]-florus; pedunculatus, cavus. *Germen* a pedunculo declinatum, oblongo-subturbinatum, subtrigonum, triloculare. *Corolla* campanulata. *Tubus* brevis, campanulatus, membranâ crassâ circumvallante clausus. *Laciniæ* alternæ æquales, exteræ marginibus tubo imbricantibus. *Stylus* (uti *filamenta*) declinatus assurgenter curvatus. *Filamenta* pariter membranâ tubo connexa, quorum quaterna discrepantia, summum et infimum mediæ longitudinis, infimum summo longius, lateralia duo superiora longissima, inferiora duo brevissima. *Antheræ* mediâ parte annexæ, incumbentes. *Pollen* ut in Zephyranthe, Hippeastri et Amaryllidis polline minutius. *Stigma* trilobum. *Semina* non visa.

Specific Character.

Habranthus *gracilifolius;* bulbo oblongo, foliis subcylindraceis, scapo præcoce 8-unciali, corollâ $1\frac{1}{2}$ unciali pallidè purpureo-rubescente, tubo viridi membranâ crassâ viridi clausus, laciniis acutis, exteris semunciam, internis $\frac{3}{8}$ unc. latis, stylo filamentis longiore limbo breviore, antheris et polline luteis. *W. H.*

Descr. *Bulb* oblong, blackish; *leaves* four or five, glossy green, very slender, cylindrical, with a channelled line on the inner side; *scapes* slender, seven or eight inches high, purplish near the base, appearing before the leaves, successive; *spathe* green, an inch and quarter long; *peduncles* green, erect, two or two and half inches long; *flowers* 1-2 [perhaps more] scentless, closing at night; expanding

panding more in the sun; *petals* of alternate width, the outer half an inch, the inner less, pale purplish pink, with a green eye; *tube* and membrane green; *membrane* about one-twelfth of an inch thick; *style* of the same colour as the petals, longer than the filaments, shorter than the limb; pollen deep yellow.

This elegant little plant was imported from Maldonado, in S. America. The leaves having decayed in the summer, it produced one scape at Spofforth in September, and a second at the beginning of November. It is a hardy greenhouse bulb, and may perhaps succeed out of doors with us in a favourable situation. It agrees with no genus heretofore described. HABRANTHUS in general appearance approaches to Zephyranthes, from which it is distinguished by filaments of four lengths, fasciculate, declined, not inserted, as in Zephyranthes, at the base of the petals without the mouth of the tube; but connected with its sides by a very thick fleshy membrane which fills up the whole tube. Species will perhaps be found hereafter in which the membrane may be less massive, in which case the union of the filaments with the corolla would be just within the mouth of the tube. It differs from Oporanthus, or Sternebergia, in having the germ pedunculated and declined, not oval or compressed, the filaments of four lengths and declined, and, doubtless, also in the seed; from Hippeastrum, in having the petals of alternate width; the limb campanulate, the mouth of the tube not abbreviated, the filaments equally inserted, with a different fourfold diversity of length; from Amaryllis, by a hollow scape which implies a difference of seed, peduncles erect, germ declined, and filaments of four lengths equally inserted. Chlidanthus differs from Habranthus in having a cylindrical tube, filaments erect, attached to the base of the petals, and of alternate length; anthers erect, attached at their base. The scape of Habranthus being hollow, its seeds are probably shelly. *W. H.*

---

a. The style, filaments, and membrane. *b*. The upper petal and filament, shewing a section of the membrane. *c*. A leaf. *d*. An offset with thel eaf.

N.246.

Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth. Feb. 1. 1818.

Waddell

Erica bucciniflora. Trumpet-flowered Heath.

****

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina 2 lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character.

Sect. II. Longifloræ. *Subdiv.* C. *Antheræ* muticæ. *Folia* quaterna. *Flores* terminales, pauci (1—8).

Erica *buccinifloræ:* floribus subquaternis, bracteis a calyce remotis, foliis quaternis linearibus ciliatis.

Descr. *Stem* shrubby, in our specimen half a foot high, full of branches and twiggy, the branches spreading. *Leaves* by fours, linear, pointed at the top, beset with hairs at the edges, flat above, furrowed beneath, with very short footstalks pressed to the branches. *Flowers* terminal, growing by fours and sixes at the ends of the branches, with short red hairy foot-stalks, and furnished with two small *bractes* at their base. *Calyx* four leaved: *leaflets* lance-shaped, sharp at the point and keeled. *Corolla* trumpet-shaped and slender, the segments of the border spreading, and very white; the tube of a flesh colour. *Stamens* eight: *Filaments* hair-like. *Anthers* beardless, included within the tube of the blossom. *Germen* club-shaped and furrowed. *Stigma* four-cornered.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, near the Roodezands mountains, where it was found by Mr. Burchall. Flowers from May to September.

We are indebted to Edward Rudge, Esq. FRS. AS. and LS., author of the Plantæ Guianenses, for the description of

of this new species of Erica, in whose conservatory at Evesham it flowered, in 1823, and to Mrs. RUDGE for the drawing.

Reference to the bottom Figures:

1. Flower. 2. Calyx. 3. Stamens and Pistil. 4. Germen and Style. 5. Filaments and Anthers 6. Anthers magnified. 7. Germen and Style magnified.

Curtis. Walworth. Feb 1 1814.

Crinum Careyanum. Dr. Carey's Crinum.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 2292.

Addendum. Scapus solidus, demum flaccidus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sect. II. Semipatentes. *Subd.* I. Ornatæ.

Crinum *Careyanum*, bulbo sphærico, foliis loratis undulatis margine scabro scapo compresso multifloro longioribus apice acuto, germine trigono sessili, [loculis 5-6 spermis?] limbo patente, laciniis albis apice obtuso eroso reflexo extùs apicem versùs rubescentibus tubo rigidè curvato longioribus, stylo filamentis assurgenter curvatis longiore laciniis breviore, stigmate vel trifido vel breviter trilobo.

Crinum ornatum. *Carey M. S. et Nobis in Spec. enum. No.* 2121. *p.* 7. Species of the Ornatæ from Mauritius. *Nobis in Append.* 27. *W. H.*

Descr. *Bulb* sphærical, reddish. *Leaves* multifarious, undulate, thong-like, with a sharp point, above two feet long, two inches wide, channelled, deep green, with a rough margin. *Scape* green, flattened, near two feet high. *Flowers* six or more, fragrant. *Spathe* short, withering early. *Tube* with obsolete angles, three and half inches long, greenish, very much curved, rigid. *Limb* widely expanded, measuring about six and half inches across. *Laciniæ* four inches long, one and quarter wide or less, with the point reflexed, very blunt, and notched near the end, all terminating with a hook, white, stained on the outside near the extremity with red. *Filaments* white, curved upwards, shorter than the style. *Pollen* very pale straw colour. *Style* curved, red near the extremity, shorter than the limb when full

full blown, of the same length at the moment of expansion. *Stigma* either deeply trifid, or shortly three-lobed, varying in the same umbel. *Germen* sessile, triangular. *Cells* with perhaps five or six very indistinct ovules.

This beautiful species deserves particular attention, because it forms a point of union between the first subdiv. of the section *Patentes*, or Linnæan Crinum, and the first subdiv. of the second section which has been detached from the genus Amaryllis with which it does not conform.

Our figure represents the umbel not full-blown; at a later period the petals become more reflex, and, excepting their greater proportional breadth and bluntness, there is hardly any difference between the form of the flowers and those of Crinum *americanum*. The plant is, however, so closely allied to C. *speciosum*, which has the limb wide-funnel-shaped, that we hesitated whether it should be considered a variety of that species. It is distinguished from it by greater undulation of the leaves, which are also more acute, broader bractes, style longer than the filaments, occasional splitting of the stigma, tube more rigid and curved, petals much blunter and notched, longer than the tube, coloured only at the extremity, and the wide expansion of the limb. It is a native of Mauritius, from whence it was received by Dr. Carey, who transmitted it to the Spofforth collection. We could not retain his name, *Ornatum*, which if applied to any Crinum, would belong to C. *Broussoneti*, which is the Amaryllis *ornata* of Linn. fil. Crinum *insigne* has the coats of the bulb harder, the leaves tougher and not undulated, the points of the petals acute, and is of larger stature. The buds of C. *insigne* and *speciosum* just before expansion are very acute; those of C. *careyanum* are club-shaped. These three species, and Crinum *moluccanum*, are, however, closely allied; there is another E. Indian bulb at Spofforth, belonging to the same group with leaves shorter, darker, and more obtuse. The anthers of C. *moluccanum* are represented in our figure 2292, as black, but the pollen had been rubbed off in the transmission of the specimen: the anthers in a perfect state would have been covered with pale pollen. No species of Crinum or Hippeastrum has been discovered with dark coloured pollen. The range in both genera is from whitish to deep gold colour. The point of the leaf in our figure of C. *moluccanum*, is also more acute than is the usual habit of that plant. *W. H.*

---

a. The Germen shewing one cell opened with the indistinct ovules.

Published by Edwards Wadsworth, March 1 1824.

EULOPHIA GUINEENSIS. SIERRA LEONE EULOPHIA.

****

Class and Order.

GYŃANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5, distincta, conformia, adscendentia, patentia. *Labellum* basi calcaratum; lamina sessili cristata triloba, postice indivisa. *Massæ pollinis* 2, bilobæ lobulo postico.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EULOPHIA *guineensis*; foliis elliptico-lanceolatis, labelli lobis lateralibus convolutis cum columna connatis, lamina striata, calcare adscendente.

EULOPHIA *guineensis*; foliis lanceolatis: labelli calcare subulato adscendente laminam subæquante; laminæ lobis lateralibus cum columna in faucem lineate-cristatam convolutis: terminali grandiore ovato-rotundato converse explanato, disco erugato. *Bot. Reg.* 686.

EULOPHIA guineensis. *Lodd. Cab. n.* 818.

EULOPHIA is a genus belonging to the natural order of *Orchideæ*, framed by Mr. ROBERT BROWN "from several south African species hitherto referred to LIMODORUM and CYMBIDIUM, viz. LIMODORUM *barbatum*, *triste*, *longicorne*, and perhaps *hians* of THUNBERG (not however SATYRIUM *hians* of LINNÆUS which seems to be a DISA), CYMBIDIUM *pedicellatum* and *aculeatum*; together with several Indian species, referred by SWARTZ and WILLDENOW to LIMODORUM, especially L. *virens*, *carinatum*, and perhaps *epidendroides*. This genus is related to DIPODIUM (vide *Prodr. Nov. Holl.* *p.* 330. and to LISSOCHILUS." BROWN, *in Bot. Reg.* *n.* 573.

Descr. *Leaves* elliptically lanceolate, in our specimens two, streaked, growing from the crown of the bulb. *Scape* lateral, three feet long, erect, rounded. *Bractes* alternate, distant, ovate-lanceolate, streaked, lower ones sheathing the stem for half their length, upper ones sessile, half the length of the peduncle. *Peduncles* alternate, erect, two inches long. *Germen* scarcely distinguishable from the peduncle, which only appears a little enlarged at the base of the flower. *Petals* 5, all erect, lanceolate, subequal, green, tinged with lurid on the outside. *Labellum* 3-lobed: *middle lobe* elongated, very obtuse, undulated, stained with crimson at the base, in slightly raised ridges, *lateral lobes* crenulate, rolled inwards, and connected with the column at its base. *Spur* subulate, ascending, half the length of the lamina. *Column* keeled at the back, and somewhat concave in front, terminated with a double hollow, containing two globular pollen masses, covered by a lid-shaped, obtusely three-toothed *anther*.

The name of Eulophia was given by Mr. Brown from the notable crest towards the base of the labellum in the other species, but which is not remarkable in this.

This beautiful plant of the family of the *Orchideæ* is a native of the west coast of Africa, and was communicated to us by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, who, as we are informed in their Botanical Cabinet, received a parcel of them in the autumn of 1822, procured by Mr. Walter Hawkins from the islands of Loss, on the west coast of Africa, between the ninth and tenth degree of north latitude. Requires to be kept in the stove. Flowered in September, and continued in flower till November.

The upper outline figure represents the apex of the column with the lid removed, showing the globular pollen masses; the lower one, the shape of the lid.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. March 1 1824

ANTENNARIA TRIPLINERVIS. NEPAL EVERLASTING.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA. BR.

Generic Character.

Involucrum (*Calyx* Lin.) imbricatum, scariosum, coloratum. *Receptaculum* epaleatum, scrobiculatum. *Flosculi* dioici.

MASCULI Antheris basi bisetis: stigmatibus truncatis: *Pappo* vel penicillato vel apice incrassato. FEMINEI filiformes, *limbo* parvo: *staminum* rudimentis nullis: *Pappo* capillari. BROWN *in Lin. Soc. Trans.* 12. *p.* 122.

Specific Character.

ANTENNARIA *triplinervis;* herbacea, erecta, foliis oblongo-ovatis triplinerviis subtus tomentoso-incanis, corymbis compositis laxis foliosis, squamis calycinis interioribus tenuissimis radiantibus.

DESCR. *Stem* branched: *branches* rounded, woolly, white. *Leaves* alternate, half-stem-embracing, oblong, oval, quite entire, triply-nerved (or with three nerves uniting above the base), white-tomentose underneath, green but slightly woolly above. *Flowers* in a terminal compound lax corymb, with a small leaf-like bracte at the base of each pedicel. *Involucrum* or *Calyx* imbricate: scales many, the interior ones elongated very narrow, acute, and forming a white ray. *Florets* yellow, minute, in our plant chiefly or altogether female. *Pappus* capillary. *Receptacle* naked, punctate.

The genus ANTENNARIA, of which this is an unpublished species, was framed by BROWN, from GNAPHALIUM *dioicum, alpinum, plantagineum,* and *margaritaceum* of LINNÆUS, and *carpaticum* of WAHLENBERG, excluding G. *Leontopodium* and *leontopdioides,* which GÆRTNER included in his genus

genus ANTENNARIA, a name given by him from the form of the pappus, which in the male plants somewhat resembles the antennæ of insects. To the above species ANTENNARIA *contorta* has been since added in the Botanical Register.

ANTENNARIA *triplinervis* is a rather handsome herbaceous perennial, approaching A. *margaritacea*, and like it a good everlasting. Native of Nepal; and probably may be sufficiently hardy to bear our winters when not particularly severe, with little or no protection. Flowers in September and October. Communicated by Mr. BROOKES from his nursery at Ball's Pond.

N.2469

Pub by J Curtis. Walworth. March 1.1815

LONICERA PUNICEA. CRIMSON-FLOWERED HONEY-SUCKLE.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, irregularis. *Bacca* polysperma, bilocularis, infera.

Specific Character.

LONICERA *punicea;* foliis cordato-ovatis concoloribus, baccis distinctis, pedunculis axillaribus subterminalibus bifloris folio brevioribus.

DESCR. A low *shrub,* with scattered *branches* covered with a reddish-brown smooth bark. The *leaves* ovate and cordate-ovate, bright green on both sides, opposite on the flowering branches, but on the young vigorous shoots in our plant, ternate, a circumstance so singular in this genus, that we can hardly help considering it as a monstrosity. *Peduncles* two-flowered, solitary, growing from the axils of the upper leaves, than which they are shorter. *Germens* distinct, inferior, with two obtuse *bractes* at the base of each: *Calyx* minute, five-toothed, persistent, and increasing after the flower falls. *Tube* of *corolla* a little gibbous at the base, *limb* five-cleft: *laciniæ* nearly equal, irregularly arranged, three looking one way, two another. Ripe *berries* not seen. It belongs to JUSSIEU'S genus XYLOSTEUM, and to his natural order of *Caprifolia.*

This pretty little shrub was communicated by Mr. BROOKES, of Ball's Pond, Islington, in flower, in the month of April, 1822. Mr. BROOKES received it from Mons. PARMENTIER of Brussels, under the name of LONICERA *canadensis.* But the plant recorded by that name, by SCHULTES, in

in the new Systema Vegetabilium, from the late Professor Willdenow's manuscripts, appears to be different, and is probably the Xylosteum *ciliatum* of Pursh.

The detached sprig in our figure represents the end of a young shoot with ternate leaves.

CORIARIA SARMENTOSA. NEW-ZEALAND CORIARIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIŒCIA (potius MONŒCIA) DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 0. *Glandulæ* 5. *Antheræ* bipartitæ.

FEM. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* 0. *Glandulæ* 5, germinibus interpositæ. *Styli* 5. *Caps.* 5, monospermæ, glandulis ampliatis obtectæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORIARIA *sarmentosa;* procumbens, diffusa, foliis cordato-ovatis acuminatis integerrimis quinquenerviis subpetiolatis, racemis axillaribus elongatis nutantibus. *Forst. Prodr. n.* 377. *Willd. Spec. Pl.* 4. *p.* 818.

DESCR. A diffuse shrub-like herbaceous plant. *Stems* square, with obtuse angles, somewhat twisted, smooth. *Leaves* opposite, quite entire, cordate-ovate, acuminate, five-nerved, on very short footstalks, or more frequently sessile, and even half-stem-embracing, very smooth, net-veined. *Racemes* axillary, elongated, sometimes exceeding six inches. *Male flowers* numerous, on short patent pedicles, with a subulate bracte at the base of each. *Calyx* five-cleft: *segments* rounded. *Petals* none. *Glands?* 5. alternate with the segments of the calyx. *Filaments* filiform: *Anthers* purple, abounding with pollen.

Female flowers on similar racemes. *Calyx* and glands the same. *Petals* none. *Stamens* ten, effœte. *Germens* five; *Stigmas* five, spreading, purple. *Capsules* five, small, coherent, one-seeded, covered by the persistent calyx and glands.

Later

Later in the season, the male flowers bore lengthened stigmas of a green colour, but no fertile germens. The glands or scales increase after deflorescence, and become succulent with purple juice; and as this takes place even in the male flowers, it appears, at first sight, as if these also produced seeds.

This very rare plant, native of New Zealand, perhaps never before seen in Europe, was communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Milne, and Co. of the Fulham Nursery, who received it from Commissioner Biggs. It has stood the present winter in the open ground, and in that situation is altogether an herbaceous plant. In the greenhouse it is in some degree shrubby, but deciduous. Flowers in September and October.

CYRTANTHUS PALLIDUS. PALE FLOWERED CYRTANTHUS.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. supera, tubulosa, clavata, sexfida; laciniæ ovato-oblongæ. *Filamenta* tubo inserta, apice conniventia. MONELLA. *Herbert's Appendix, p.* 29.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CYRTANTHUS *pallidus;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis carinatis hysterantheis, corollis nutantibus infundibuliformibus, limbo tubum subæquante.

AMARYLLIS bivaginata. *Donn Cantab. ed.* 8. *p.* 98.

This appears to us to be an undescribed species of CYRTANTHUS. It comes nearest to C. *ventricosus* (*angustifolius* of JACQUIN) from which it differs in the paler colour of its flowers, in the regular diminution of size of the corolla from the limb to the base, without any sensible inflation of the middle of the tube, and especially in the nearly equal proportion of the limb to the tube including the faux, which latter character, as well as the absence of glaucescence in the leaves and scape, distinguishes it from *collinus*. From CYRTANTHUS *spiralis* it differs totally in the form and colour of the leaves.

Mr. HERBERT, in his valuable Appendix, in which he has displayed such an accurate knowledge of the family of *Liliaceæ*, has applied the name of MONELLA to this genus, reserving that of CYRTANTHUS for the solitary species heretofore called C. *obliquus*. But allowing that *obliquus* is properly

properly separated from the genus, we prefer retaining the name of CYRTANTHUS for the more numerous assemblage.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was sent in 1822, by Mr. VILLET, a gentleman in correspondence with the Horticultural Society. It flowered at their magnificent establishment at Chiswick, in January 1823, but the leaves did not appear till sometime after the flower was quite decayed. Requires the protection of the greenhouse.

Artemisia biennis. Biennial Wormwood.

****

Class and Order.

Syngenesia Polygamia superflua.

Generic Character.

Recept. subvillosum vel nudiusculum. *Pappus* o. *Calyx* imbricatus, squamis rotundatis conniventibus. *Cor.* radii o.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Artemisia *biennis;* foliis glabris, radicalibus triplicato-pinnatis; caulinis inferioribus pinnatifidis, superioribus indivisis linearibus, caule stricto, floribus subrotundis subsessilibus erectis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1842. *Pursh.* 2. *p.* 522.

Artemisia *hispanica;* foliis pinnatis utrinque glabris, pinnis pinnatifidis, pinnulis incisis, floribus subgemellis axillaribus erectis. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 1. *t.* 172. *Collect.* 1. *p.* 98.

Artemisia *annua* var. β, Zelandica, biennis, racemis foliis brevioribus. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 266. *n.* 25?

Though a plant of no beauty, this species of Wormwood cannot fail to excite some curiosity, the seeds of it, as we are informed by Mr. Sabine, secretary to the Horticultural Society, having been collected by Dr. Richardson, on his journey to the Coppermine river, during the fatal expedition under Captain Franklin, and presented by him to the society. As no botanist had ever before explored those inhospitable regions, we had naturally supposed it would turn out to be an undescribed species, and intended giving it the specific name of *Richardsoni;* but by the assistance of Mr. David Don, we have had the opportunity of comparing it with a specimen of *biennis* from

from the Missouri, preserved in Mr. LAMBERT's extensive herbarium, with which it appears perfectly to agree; nor do we see occasion to dissent from its being the same species as figured by JACQUIN in his Icones, under the name of *hispanica*, a name adopted by him only, because he raised it from seeds received under that designation, without knowing from what country it came. If it be likewise the same species as that, which we are informed, by LAMARCK, was found by CAPTAIN COOKE in New Zealand, but of which we have not been able to discover any account in either of his voyages, this plant has a more extensive geographical range than is very frequently met with. Native of North America. A hardy biennial, raised in the garden belonging to the Horticultural Society, where our drawing was made in October 1823.

J. Curtis. Del.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, March 1, 1834.

Waddell sc.

Echites nutans. Nodding Savannah Flower.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Contorta, *Folliculi* 2, longi, recti (aut apice conniventes). *Sem.* extremitate superiori comosa. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis : *faux* nuda (aut villosa.) *Antheræ* medio cum stigmate cohærentes.

Specific Character and Synonym.

Echites *nutans ;* volubilis, foliis ovatis acuminatis reticulato-venosis subtus villosis, pedunculis paniculatis nutantibus, corollæ laciniis obtusis crispatis.

Echites nutans. *Anderson Cat. in Trans. Soc. of Arts. v.* 25. *p.* 203.

This plant was sent from the botanic garden at St. Vincents to that of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, by Mr. George Caley, late superintendant of the former establishment. The red colour of the veins diappears in the older leaves, which then become more clothed with a very soft pubescence. There is a species of Echites described and figured in Tusac's Flore des Antilles, by the name of *sanguinolenta* (Bloody Savanna-flower of the inhabitants of Jamaica), which has similar red veins, but the shape of the corolla is totally different, the laciniæ being terminated with a filiform point.

Mr. Caley informs us, that the garden at St. Vincents was in some places overrun with this plant, but that it flowered in one spot only ; he observes, also, that there was a variety of it in the garden with white or silvery veins instead

instead of red, so that this character is by no means constant.

Native of the West Indies. Requires to be kept in the stove. Our drawing was taken at the Horticultural Society's garden, in September 1823.

Pub by S. Curtis Walworth, March 1 1824.

Sedum sempervivoides. Houseleek-like Sedum.

****

Class and Order.

Decandria Pentagynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Squamæ nectariferæ* 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sedum *sempervivoides;* planifolium, foliis spathulato-ovatis acutis integerrimis pubescentibus, corymbo hemisphærico. *Fl. taurico-caucas. 3. p. 313.*
Sedum sempervivoides. *Fischer in Herb. Gorenk.*

This species has entirely the habit of a Sempervivum, but in the number of stamens and capsules agrees with Sedum. Modern botanists, who pay less regard to number, may choose to consider it to belong to the former genus rather than to the latter; but as we have hitherto adhered to the Linnean systematic arrangement, we, without hesitation, continue it under Sedum.

The *stem* is about a span high, thickly covered with alternate, ovate, concave, acute, fleshy, purplish *leaves*, covered, as is the whole plant, with a close short pubescence. The *Rosulæ* are green, only tinged slightly with purple. *Flowers* in a compound, panicled corymb, of a purplish deep red colour. *Stamens* somewhat shorter than the corolla.

A hardy succulent, we believe never before figured. Native of Iberia, a country to the south of Mount Caucasus. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden, where it was introduced by Dr. Fischer, superintendant of the Royal Botanic garden at Petersburgh. Flowers in June, July, and August.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth. April 1.1814

HIPPEASTRUM SUBBARBATUM. SLIGHTLY-BEARDED KNIGHTS-STAR-LILY.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2273.

Corrigendum. Semina uno ordine conserta, integumento exteriore nigro margine sæpissimè foliaceo cavo, interiore separabili, albumini conformi.

Specific Character.

HIPPEASTRUM *subbarbatum*, foliis $2\frac{1}{2}$ uncias latis, nitidis, viridibus, corollâ magnâ miniatâ stellâ viridi-luteâ, laciniis exteris multùm latioribus, tubo cernuo maculato fauce rarissimè subbarbatâ, stigmate trifido, seminibus planis margine foliaceo cavo. H. *fulgido* affine, tubo cernuo, laciniis obtusioribus, stellâ latiore, imâ laciniâ non ventricosè et fenestratè curvatâ, setisque minutis in fauce tubi distinguendum. *W. H.*

This beautiful plant, from Rio Janeiro, occupies an intermediate place between H. *fulgidum* and *equestre* var. major, to which last it approximates in the colour and form of the limb, the shape of the star, and the vestige of a beard, which is just distinguishable at the mouth of the tube. With great doubt, however, we separate it from *fulgidum*, but it cannot be joined with that species without also including H. *rutilum*, *crocatum* and *pulverulentum* which approach nearer to *fulgidum* in flower; and we feel a difficulty in making that union, because the differences between them in the wild state continue when they are propagated by seed in cultivation: at the same time we are embarrassed and expect to be more so by the discovery of other species or varieties in a wild state connecting the links throughout the genus more closely. It will, perhaps, be found expedient to unite H. *fulgidum*, *subbarbatum*, *rutilum*, *crocatum*, and *pulverulentum*, as permanent varieties of one species, which may be named *proliferum*, distinguished by the production of blind offsets, by glossy foliage, a deeply trifid stigma, limb five

times

times the length of the tube, and mouth of the tube smooth or nearly so. The throat of *fulgidum*, *crocatum* and *pulverulentum* appears to be always smooth; that of *rutilum*, which is distinguishable from *fulgidum* only by lesser size and a shade of colour, has mostly a little excrescence at the foot of the upper petal. We have another bulb from Rio, which in bulb, foliage, and habit, approaches to *fulgidum*, with a very pale flower, formed like that of *crocatum*, having one or two points distinguishable on each side of the throat, but more faintly than in *subbarbatum*, to which it approximates in no other respect. In *fulgidum*, the filaments are seen through an aperture formed by a ventricose curve of the lower petal, which in *subbarbatum* is straight.

We have amended the generic character of HIPPEASTRUM so as to admit *reticulatum* and *striatifolium*, abandoning the genus COBURGIA, which was only separated by the difference of rounder seed without a hollow foliaceous margin, concerning which separation doubts were expressed in our Appendix. It appears that they breed indiscriminately with any species of *Hippeastrum*, and the pollen of the mules so obtained is fertile; and, on further examination, it seems that there is no fundamental difference in the structure of the seed, but that the hollow margin, which remains unfilled by albumen in the species which have seeds more numerous and flattened, is completely filled in those which produce few and larger seeds. A similar habit was observed in the seed of a Brazilian Bignonia, now growing in the Spofforth collection, which was almost square and not winged, the hollow margin of both lobes of the seed being filled up by the thick kernel. Imported varieties of H. *striatifolium* give reason to believe that it is one species with *reticulatum*. There are at present thirty-five different hybrid crosses in the genus *Hippeastrum* at Spofforth, and four or five more in other collections; but every attempt to obtain a mule by the pollen of any other genus applied to *Hippeastrum* has failed. The pollen of all these mules appears to be fertile, and three have produced seedlings by their own pollen, viz. *reginæ-vittatum*, *fulgido-rutilum*, and *rutilo-reginæ-vittatum*. It is singular that HIPPEASTRA appear to be more easily fertilized by the pollen of another species, or of a mule, than by their own: for instance, one flower of *subbarbatum* bore seed by *rutilo-vittatum*, and one of *rutilo-vittatum* by *subbarbatum*, and the other flowers on both plants touched with their own pollen were sterile. Similar results have been frequently observed in this genus. *W. H.*

N2476

Published by Charles Walworth April. 1 1824.

DORSTENIA ARIFOLIA. ARUM-LEAVED DORSTENIA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum commune monophyllum, carnosum, dilatatum, patens, orbiculare aut angulatum, in quo *semina* solitaria nidulantur. *Stam.* 1—5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DORSTENIA *arifolia*; foliis cordato-sagittatis undulatim-crenatis demum lobatis, receptaculis suborbiculatis.

DORSTENIA *arifolia*; scapis radicatis, foliis cordato-sagittatis undulatis subdentatis maximis, receptaculis ovalibus. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 317.—*Illustr. t.* 83. *f.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 682. *Pers. Syn.* 2. *p.* 557.

DORSTENIA arifolia. *Hooker Exotic. Bot. v.* 1. *t.* 6.

DORSTENIA *arifolia* was first discovered by M. DOMBEY, growing in shady places in Brazil, and described and figured by LAMARCK; with his description and figure, both taken from dried specimens, our plant so nearly agrees, that we apprehend it must belong to the same species. LAMARCK describes the leaves without the footstalks, as being ten inches long and three and a half wide, and the receptacles as oval, which in our plant are nearly orbicular, or approaching to square with very rounded angles.

At the time our plant was in flower the leaves were entire as in the drawing, but afterwards it produced some that were divided into lobes as in Mr. HOOKER's figure, in which state its aspect is so different from our representation that they might easily be mistaken for two distinct species; but we are informed, in the Exotic Flora, that according to Mr. SHEPHERD,

Mr. Shepherd, the early leaves were cordate-sagittate and quite entire, so that however different the drawings seem, there can be no doubt but that they belong to the same species. M. Lamarck makes the plant with divided leaves a variety of the other.

We had no opportunity of examining the flower ourselves, but, according to Mr. Hooker, the male and female are mixed indeterminately, and the male are composed of two stamens without either calyx or corolla.

The genus belongs to the natural order of *Urticeæ*, and some of the species, if not all, are monœcious; Persoon has accordingly arranged the genus in the twenty-first class of the Linnean System instead of the fourth.

Our drawing was made at the splendid establishment belonging to the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, in September 1823, at which time it flowered in the stove.

Published by Curtis Walworth, April 1, 1824

VERNONIA FLEXUOSA. ZIG-ZAG VERNONIA.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* ovatus, imbricatus. *Pappus* duplex: exterior paleaceus, brevis; interior capillaris.

Specific Character.

VERNONIA *flexuosa;* caule stricto superne dichotomo: ramis flexuosis, floribus ad dichotomias et flexuras ramulorum sessilibus.

DESCR. *Radical leaves* on short, flat footstalks, ovate, quite entire, fleshy, rigid, covered above with closely adpressed hairs, and somewhat woolly underneath. *Cauline leaves* lanceolate, margin quite entire and scabrous, narrowed towards the base, remote; upper ones smaller. *Stem* upright, straight, hairy, a foot and half high, dichotomously branched towards the top: branches spreading, zig-zag. *Flowers* in round heads, bright purple, sessile at the divisions and at the flexures of the branches, with a leaf-like bracte at the base of each. *Calyx* ovate, imbricate, hairy: *leaflets* mucronate. *Receptacle* indented. *Limb of corolla* five-cleft: segments linear. *Anthers* purple: *pollen* white. *Style* exserted; *stigma* bifid. *Pappus* double, outer one shortest, rather bristly than chaffy. *Seed* angular, pubescent.

This handsome species of VERNONIA, appears to us not to have been heretofore described; but has a near affinity with *sericea* and *remota*. It was raised from seed sent to us

us by Mr. Frederick Sello, from Brazil, in the garden of John Walker, Esq. of Arno's Grove, and flowered in September. Is probably annual or biennial. Requires to be raised in a stove or hot-bed.

ANGELONIA SALICARIÆFOLIA. VIOLET-FLOWERED ANGELONIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, æqualis. *Cor.* tubo brevissimo; fundo concavo; limbo bilabiato, patentissimo; labio superiore bifido; inferiore majore, saccato-excavato, trifido; laciniis subæqualibus. *Antheræ* loculis divergentibus. *Stigma* simplex. *Caps.* bilocularis, septicido?—bivalvis; valvis apice bifidis; placenta centrali demum libera?

Herba oppositifolia facie Celsiæ. Flores axillares, spicati. Corollæ violaceæ. KUNTH.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ANGELONIA salicariæfolia. *Humb. et Bonpl. Pl. æq. 2. p. 92. t. 108. Kunth Syn. Pl. æquin. 2. p. 132. Bot. Reg. n. 415.*

ANGELON incolarum.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* upright, square, simple. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, ovate-lanceolate, slightly serrate, soft-pubescent on both sides. Flowers in a long, terminal, raceme. *Bractes* like the leaves, but smaller and more pointed. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, opposite, pubescent, cernuous. *Calyx* persistent, five-cleft; *segments* acute, connivent after the corolla drops. *Corolla* bilabiate, segments of *upper lip* four, suborbiculate, nearly equal, two upper ones slightly acuminate: *lower-lip* elongated, concave at the base, with an emarginate tongue-shaped appendix at the lower margin of the cavity, and two small tubercles at the upper. *Faux* open, cup-shaped, spotted.

Stamens

Stamens 4, didynamous. *Anthers* two-celled: *cells* divaricate, distinct. *Germen* conical, two-celled. *Style* erect: *Stigma* simple.

For this very shewy annual, we are indebted to Messrs. Whitley, Brame and Milne, in whose stove, at Fulham, it flowered in September; but it appears that its natural season is the spring.

Native of South America; growing on the dry hills in the neighbourhood of Caracas. It belongs to the natural order of *Scrophularinæ*, and approaches the genus Alansoa, Hemimeris of Willdenow (*supra n.* 210, *et* 421. Celsia.)

Coix Lachryma. Job's Tears.

****

Class and Order.

Monœcia Triandria.

Generic Character.

Masc. in spicis remotis. *Cal.* Gluma 2-flora, mutica. *Cor.* gluma mutica.

Fem. *Cal.* Gluma biflora. *Cor.* Gluma mutica. *Stylus* bipartitus. *Semen* calyce ossificato tectum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Coix *Lachryma;* culmo superne semitereti obtuso, floribus nudis, fructibus ovatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 202. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 236. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 533. *Lour. Cochin. p.* 551.

Coix *Lachryma;* spiculis axillaribus pluribus pedunculatis. *Lam Encycl.* 2. *p.* 422.—*Ill. t.* 750.

Coix *Lachryma Jobi;* seminibus ovatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 437. *Sp. Pl.* 1378.

Aithagrostis Lachryma Jobi. *Gærtn. fruct.* 1. *p.* 7. *t.* 1. *f.* 10.

Aithospermum arundinaceum. *Bauh. Pin.* 213.

Lachryma Jobi. *Clus. Hisp. t.* 501. fig. bona. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 216. *Dod. Pempt.* 506. *Lob. ic.* 44.—*Advers. p.* 16. fig. mala. *Tournef. t.* 306. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 193. *Ger. em. p.* 88. *Park. Herb.* 430.

Aithospermum arundinaceum. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 249. et Sesamum arundinaceum semine nudo subcæruleo. *Ibid. sect.* 8. *t.* 13.

Lilium arundinaceum, multis Lachryma Jobi. *Raj. Hist.* 2. *p.* 1252. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 449.

Matriconda. *Hort. Malab.* 12. *p.* 133. *t.* 70.

This very remarkable plant has been known in our gardens from the time of Gerard; but being a tender annual,

annual, rarely perfecting its seeds with us, is not very common. Its seeds, however, are often imported from the warmer parts of Europe, and from the East Indies. These are contained singly in a stony involucre or calyx, which incloses the female flower, and never opens till committed to the earth; the style, however, is exserted, and a pedicle supporting the spike of male flowers issues with it from the bottom of the involucre. This stony calyx, which, when ripe, is very like a drop of white porcelain, with a bluish tinge, is generally supposed to be the seed itself. Its shape, round at bottom and pointed at top like a drop of liquid, readily suggested a name for the plant.

It is said to be cultivated as an esculent, and that a coarse bread is made of the seed; but the principal use to which it is put is to make necklaces or rosaries, which gives occasion to old PARKINSON to make a rude remark in his usual quaint language. It is said to grow spontaneously in Candia, Rhodes, and in Syria, as well as in the East Indies. With us it must be treated as a tender annual, and raised in the spring in a hot-bed, to afford any chance of its producing perfect seeds.

Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's Grove, in May last, at which time the involucre was changed from a green to a brightish purple.

N.2480.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, April 1, 1834.

Entelέa arborescens. New Zealand Entelέa.

****

Class and Order.

Polyandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4—5-phyllus. *Petala* 4. *Stamina* indefinita, uniformia, *antheris* subrotundis, incumbentibus. *Stigma* denticulatum. *Capsula* sphæroidea, echinata, sexlocularis, semisexvalvis, polysperma.

Arbor *(parva, ligno levissimo spongioso.* Solander*) pube stellari (in pagina superiore folii adulti parciore et subsimplici) tomentosa.* Folia *cordata, angulata, duplicato-crenata,* 5-*nervia,* stipulis *persistentibus, parvis, foliaceis.* Umbellæ *simplices, terminales, pedunculatæ,* involucro *polyphyllo, brevi,* pedicellis *ebracteatis.*

Flores *albi, raro* 5-*fidi,* calyce *deciduo, foliolis aristatis,* gemma (alabastro) *quadricorni,* petalis *flaccidis, apice sublaceris,* staminibus *corolla brevioribus, subtorulosis, omnibus antheriferis,* stylo *angulato,* stigmate *umbilicato, margine denticulato.* Capsularum setæ *longæ, rigidæ, opacæ, pubescentes, spinula pellucida acuta recta terminatæ.* Semina *in singulo loculo biseriata, parva, obovata;* albumine *carnoso, semini conformi.* Embryone *recto, albo, longitudine fere albuminis:* cotyledonibus *planis cordatis.*

Ord. nat. Inter *Tiliaceas* proximum genus Sparrmanniæ, quacum habitu, inflorescentia, antheris, stigmate, capsularum figura, earumque setis spinula pellucida terminatis convenit; diversum filamentis omnibus antheriferis (unde nomen) vix manifeste torulosis, capsulis basi indivisis, nec longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, loculis polyspermis, nec oligospermis (secundum Thunberg in Sparrmannia dispermis, cujus tamen ovarii loculi certe polyspermi sunt) calycis foliolis aristatis nec muticis. R. Brown, *Mss.*

Specific Name.

Entelέa arborescens. *R. Brown,* Mss.

Discovered

Discovered in 1769, near Tigada, Tolaga, Opuragi, and Motuaro, in New Zealand, by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. It grows in its native country into a small tree, the wood of which is remarkably light, and, for this property, is used by the natives to float their fishing nets with.

Enteléa belongs to the natural order of *Tiliaceæ*, and approximates the genus Sparrmannia, from which Mr. Brown distinguishes it by its want of the sterile filaments (*nectaria* of Linnæus), all of them in *Enteléa* bearing anthers; by its capsules being undivided to the base, and not as in Sparrmannia longitudinally dehiscent into six distinct valves; by the segments of the calyx being awned, and by the cells of the capsule containing many seeds, instead of only two, as described by Thunberg; but the value of this character is much weakened by Mr. Brown's observation, that the ovarium in Sparrmannia has certainly many ovula.

For this very rare plant, which perhaps never flowered in Europe before, we are indebted to Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, in whose stove, at Fulham, it blossomed in May 1823.

N. 2481

Published by Curtis Botanical Magazine, May 1, 1824.

URTICA INVOLUCRATA. IMBOSOMED NETTLE.

****

Class and Order.

MONŒCIA TETRANDRIA.

Generic Character.

MASC. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 0. *Nectar.* centrale, cyathiforme.

FEM. *Cal.* 2-valvis. *Cor.* 0. *Sem.* 1, nitidum.

Specific Character.

URTICA *involucrata;* caule ramoso hirsuto, foliis oppositis rotundato-ovatis crenatis trinerviis lucidis ad apices ramorum congestis, paniculis sessilibus.

We had no opportunity of seeing this plant ourselves; but as far as we have been able to discover, it has not been hitherto described.

We are informed by Mr. SABINE that it was brought from the island of St. Vincent's, for the Horticultural Society, by Mr. JAMES MAC CRAE, late under-gardiner at the Botanic Garden there, in 1823. It flowered in the Society's stove in October, in the same year.

SERRATULA SIMPLEX. ONE-FLOWERED SAW-WORT.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Calyx imbricatus squamis inermibus. *Receptaculum* setosum vel paleaceum. *Pappus* pilosus, persistens, pilis rigidis inæqualibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SERRATULA *simplex;* foliis pinnatifidis: lobis distantibus costam non attingentibus, caule subsimplici unifloro, calyce globoso squarroso, seminibus tetragonis verrucosis.

SERRATULA *simplex;* foliis radicalibus et superioribus linearibus; mediis pinnatifidis, lobis remotis costam non attingentibus, caule elongato submudo unifloro, involucro tomentoso squarroso. *De Cand. in Annales du Mus. v.* 16. *p.* 186. *Poir. in Encycl. Bot.* 6. *p.* 550.

SERRATULA *blanda;* calycibus globosis inermibus squarrosis arachnoideo-lanatis, foliis pectinato-pinnatifidis supra villosis subtus albo-tomentosis, caule subnudo unifloro, seminibus scrobiculatis. *Flor. Taur.-Caucas.* 3. *p.* 549.

SERRATULA cyanoides. *Gærtn. Sem.* 2. *p.* 379. *t.* 162. rejectis synonymis.

CARDUUS *mollis;* foliis pinnatifidis linearibus margine revolutis subtus tomentosis, caule subnudo unifloro, calycinis squamis tomentosis ovato-lanceolatis squarrosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1661.

CARDUUS mollis *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 14. *t.* 18.

CIRSIUM molle *Scop. Carniol.* 2. *p.* 126. *n.* 1000.

CARDUUS mollis laciniato folio. *Clus. Pann.* 661. *t.* 662. *Bauh. Pin.* 377.

CARDUUS mollior primus. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 150.

SERRATULA

N.2483

Oxytropis pilosa. Hairy Oxytropis.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Carina unguiculata. *Legumen* sutura superiore introflexa biloculare, aut semibiloculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sect. II. Stipulis caulinis seu petiolo non adhærentibus.

Oxytropis *pilosa;* caulescens, erecta, villosa, leguminibus erectis teretibus subulatis villosis. *Decand. Astrag. p.* 73. *n.* 27. *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* 3. *p.* 502.

Astragalus *pilosus;* caulescens erectus pilosus, floribus spicatis, leguminibus subulatis pilosis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 1065. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 39. *t.* 16.

Astragalus pilosus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1262. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 32. *t.* 51. *Pall. Astrag. n.* 112. *t.* 80.

Astragalus *pilosus;* caulescens erectus hirsutus, foliolis lanceolatis, stipulis falcatis, spicis pedunculatis folio longioribus, carina unguiculata, leguminibus oblongis erectis. *Flor. Taur. Caucas.* 2. *p.* 185. *n.* 1462.

Astragalus villosus erectus spicatus, floribus flavescentibus. *Amm. Ruth. p.* 125. *n.* 166.

Astragalus caule erecto ramoso, ex alis spicifero, siliquis teretibus. *Hall. Hist.* 1. *p.* 179. *n.* 411.—*Comment. Goett.* 1752. *p.* 340. *t.* 12.

Cicer montanum lanuginosum erectum. *Bauh. Pin.* 347 ? *Prodr.* 148 ?

This herbaceous perennial is clothed in every part except the corolla with longish, patent, grey hairs. *Stem* upright,

upright, rounded, but little branched. *Stipules* lanceolate, somewhat oblique, inserted below the petioles. *Leaves* alternate, pinnate: *leaflets* about nine pair with an odd one, lanceolate, rounded at the base, reflexed. *Peduncles* axillary, stout, cylindrical, longer than the leaves. *Flowers* sessile, in an oblong spike, yellowish green. *Bractes* subulate, the length of the five-toothed *Calyx*: *teeth* subulate, the two lateral ones the longest. *Vexillum* oval, with sides reflexed, emarginate, *alæ* shorter than the vexillum. *Carina* equal to the *alæ*, sharp-pointed, one-petaled. *Stamens* diadelphous $\frac{9}{1}$. *Germen* linear, silky: *Style* ascending, half the length of the germen.

Native of Austria, Caucasus, and Siberia. Flowers in June. Communicated by Mr. William Anderson from the Chelsea Garden, where it was introduced by Dr. Fischer, late of Gorenki, now of the Royal Botanic Garden, St. Petersburgh.

N.2484

Nicotiana repanda. Stem-clasping Havanna Tobacco.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. tubulosus, 5-fidus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis v. hypocrateriformis, limbo 5-fido, plicato. *Stigma* capitatum. *Caps.* bilocularis apice quadrifariam dehiscens. Brown.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Nicotiana *repanda;* foliis amplexicaulibus cordatis spathulatis subrotundis repandis, corollæ tubo gracili longissimo, limbi laciniis ovatis acutiusculis. *Lehm. Hist. Nicot. n.* 16. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 320.

Nicotiana *repanda;* foliis spathulatis subrotundis repandis cordatis amplexicaulibus. *Herb. Willd. ex Humb. et Bonpl. Mss. R. et S.* 4. *p.* 791.

A tender annual. Native of the island of Cuba. Introduced into the garden of the Horticultural Society, by Mr. George Don, from the Havannah, and said to be the plant from which the celebrated Cigars of that country are prepared.

Habranthus Versicolor. Changeable Habranthus.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Spatha integra apice bifido. *Scapus* 1-2 [pluri?]-florus, pedunculatus, cavus. *Germen* a pedunculo declinatum, oblongo-subturbinatum, subtrigonum, triloculare. *Corolla* campanulata. *Tubus* brevis, campanulatus, clausus. *Laciniæ* alternæ subæquales, exteræ marginibus tubo imbricantibus. *Stylus* (uti filamenta) declinatus assurgenter curvatus. *Filamenta* fasciculata, pariter tubo vix intra faucem connexa, quorum quaterna discrepantia, summum et infimum mediæ longitudinis, infimum summo longius, lateralia duo superiora longissima, inferiora duo brevissima. *Antheræ* mediâ parte annexæ, incumbentes. *Pollen*, ut in Zephyranthe, Hippeastri et Amaryllidis polline minutius. *Stigma* trilobum. *Semina* non visa. *W. H.*

Specific Character.

Habranthus *versicolor*, bulbo oblongo; foliis viridibus, pedalibus vel sesquipedalibus, $\frac{1}{4}$ unc. latis, recumbentibus; scapo præcoce 5-unciali; corollâ biunciali, ante expansionem rubrâ, demum albescente, rubro versus basin striatâ; laciniâ summâ cæteris latiore; imâ angustiore; tubo membranâ dentatâ clauso; genitalibus albis; stigmatis lobis $\frac{1}{4}$ uncialibus; antheris et polline luteis. *W. H.*

Descr. *Bulb* oblong, blackish; *leaves* three or more, green, a quarter of an inch wide, above a foot long; *scape* about five inches high, appearing before the leaves, at first

first red, fading to a paler and greenish tint; *spathe* red, one inch and quarter long; *peduncle* about one and half long, very pale green; *germen* green; *corolla* two inches long, red in the early bud, fading before the expansion to white, tinged with pink chiefly towards the tips of the outer petals; the upper exterior petal $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{2}$ wide, exterior laterals $\frac{1}{3}\frac{9}{2}$, interior laterals $\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{2}$, lowest interior $\frac{1}{3}\frac{7}{2}$; a red stripe three-quarter long on each side the midrib of each petal near the base, the lower part of the midrib greenish; membrane closing the tube, bearded, or dentate, and less massive than in H. *gracilifolius*; *stamens* and *style* white; the latter an inch and quarter long; lobes of the stigma one-quarter long, fimbriated; *anthers* and *pollen* golden.

The bulb was imported from Maldonado, in S. America, and flowered at Spofforth in January, the leaves having decayed in the summer. It is not less hardy than Habranthus *gracilifolius*; but the flowering of both species is promoted by artificial heat while the bulbs are at rest: on close inspection it appears that there is a fourfold diversity of the petals, as above stated, in this species, and probably the same difference, will, on re-examination, be found to exist in H. *gracilifolius*, though in a less degree: in this diversity of the petals Habranthus agrees with Hippeastrum, but the diversity of its filaments follows a different rule. Our prediction that "species will, perhaps, be found hereafter, in which the membrane may be less massive," has been quickly verified; nor should we be surprised at the appearance of a species with the tube perfectly smooth. We have consequently made a slight alteration in the generic character. In the characters of Lycoris and Pyrolyrion in the Appendix, we did not notice the membrane in Lycoris *aurea* and Pyrolyrion *flammeum*, because we had not the means of ascertaining whether its conformation was similar in all the species of their respective genera, which were sufficiently defined by other features. *W. H.*

ERRATUM:

In the generic character of Gastronema *supra* 2291;
for *Tubus* intus brevis, read *Tubus* intus lævis.

Published by Curtis, Walworth, May 1, 1814

Dalea mutabilis. Changeable Dalea.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Alæ et *Carinæ* columnæ staminum adnatæ. *Stam.* 5-10, connata, absque filamento libero. *Legumen* monospermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Dalea *mutabilis;* foliis impari-pinnatis; pinnulis obovatis emarginatis glabris punctatis, spicis terminalibus. *Cav. Ic.* 4. *n.* 485. *t.* 394. (sub Psoralea).

Dalea *mutabilis;* decandra, spicis cylindraceis terminalibus, foliis decemjugis obcordatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1339.

Dalea *bicolor;* spicis terminalibus elongatis, foliis subquinquejugis obovatis, caule fruticoso. *Willd. Hort. Berol.* 2. *p.* 89. *t.* 89. *Enum. p.* 787.

Descr. A slender shrub; *branches* smooth. *Leaves* alternate, odd-pinnate: leaflets from seven to fifteen, obovate, with the point sometimes rounded, more frequently emarginate, dotted with transparent glands, which, when held to the light, give an appearance as if the leaf were perforated, as in the common St. John's Wort. *Stipules* small, subulate, inserted within the footstalk. *Peduncles* terminal, solitary, bearing the flowers in a close spike, lengthening as the flowers expand. *Bractes* ovate, concave, mucronate, persistent. *Calyx* of one leaf, five-toothed, hairy, membranaceous, with ten green streaks. Standard white, ovate-cordate, with a slender claw, longer than the limb; *wings* and *keel* shorter by half than the standard, white tipped with purple, colour encreasing with age. *Filaments* all connected downwards, free above: *Anthers* oval,

oval, dark purple: *pollen* orange-coloured. *Germen* oval, hairy: *Style* longer than the stamens: *Stigma* acute.

We have no doubt but that the DALEA *bicolor*, figured in WILLDENOW's Hortus Berolinensis is the same plant as the PSORALEA *mutabilis* of CAVANILLES; we have, therefore, retained the specific name of the latter author, this having the right of priority.

Native of Cuba and Mexico. Cultivated with us in the stove. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea Garden, in October, 1823, where it was introduced by Mr. OTTO, in 1821.

---

a. The vexillum or standard. *b*. Wings and keel separated from the sheath of the stamens with which they are naturally connate. *c*. Germen and style. *d*. Stamens.

Pub by J Curtis Walworth May 1824

JUSTICIA GENICULATA. JOINTED STALKED JUSTICIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, æqualis, raro 4-partitus. *Cor.* valde irregularis, bilabiata vel ringens, labio inferiore diviso. *Stam.* 2, antherifera. *Antheræ* biloculares, loculis insertione sæpe inæqualibus. *Filamenta* sterilia nulla, vel obsoleta. *Germinis* loculi dispermi. *Dissepimentum* adnatum; *semina* retinaculis uncinulatis subtensa. BROWN.

Specific Character.

JUSTICIA *geniculata;* paniculis terminalibus laxis cernuis, bracteis subulatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis glabris subtus pallidis distantibus.

This species has great affinity with JUSTICIA *secunda* (supra, No. 2060) and *lucida* (No. 1014); but differs from the former in having the upper lip of the corolla quite entire and the lower lip terminated with three obtuse rounded teeth; from the latter in having fewer and smaller flowers, not crowded together, leaves much narrower, more pointed, not decurrent down the footstalk; and from both in having a more lax, cernuous panicle, with a much longer, naked peduncle. Introduced into the garden of the Horticultural Society from St. Vincent's, by Mr. GEORGE CALEY, under the name which we have adopted, given to it by the late Dr. ANDERSON, several years superintendent of the Botanic Garden in that island. Mr. CALEY informs us that it loves to grow in the shade.

Native

Native of the West Indies. Requires to be kept in the stove. Our drawing was taken at the Society's Garden in August, 1823.

N. 2488.

Cissus antarctica. Kanguru Vine.

****

Class and Order.

Tetrandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, 4-partitus. *Cor.* 4-partita. *Bacca* 1-sperma (rarissime 4—5-sperma), calyce cincta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Cissus *antarctica;* foliis ovatis laxe serratis glabriusculis subtus glandulosis. *Vent. Choix. t.* 21. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 259.

Cissus *antarctica;* foliis ovatis subcordatis remote serratis subtus biglandulosis, ramulis ferrugineo-pilosis. *Willd. Enum.* 163. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 3. *p.* 308.

Cissus *glandulosa;* foliis ovatis glabris laxe dentato-serratis, nervis basi glandulosis, petiolis ramisque pubescentibus, caule fruticoso. *Poir. in Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 1. *p.* 105. *n.* 14.

This climbing shrub is described and figured by M. Ventenat, as quoted above; the description is also repeated by Roemer and Schultes in the New Systema Vegetabilium, to which we have nothing to add, but to remark that the reason our figure does not represent any tendril, is because in the branch from which our drawing was taken, the peduncles all bore flowers, in which case the tendrils are of course wanting, these always having their origin in abortive peduncles.

Native of New South Wales, and known in our gardens by the name of the Kanguru Vine. Introduced into the Kew Garden in 1790, by Sir Joseph Banks. Is a hardy greenhouse plant, only requiring to be kept from frost. Communicated by our friend John Walker, Esq. from his collection at Southgate.

N2489.

J Curtis Del.

Pubd by S. Curtis, Walworth June 1 1824

Wood Sculpt.

Bubon Galbanum. Lovage-leaved Bubon.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Digynia.

Generic Character.

Fructus ovatus, striatus, villosus et glaber.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Bubon *Galbanum;* foliolis ovato-cuneiformibus acutis argute serratis, umbellis paucis, seminibus, glabris, caule frutescente glauco. *Hort. Kew. ed. I.* 1. *p.* 352. *ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 146. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1439. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 317.

Bubon *Galbanum;* foliolis rhombeis dentatis glabris striatis, umbellis paucis *Sp. Pl.* 364. *Berg. Cap.* 77. *Jacq. Hort. Vind.* 3. *p.* 21. *t.* 36.

Selinum *Galbanum;* caule frutescente pruinoso glauco, foliis triternatis glabris, foliolis ovato-cuneiformibus inæqualiter serratis rigidulis, extremis trifidis acutis, involucro lineari polyphyllo. *Spreng. in Roem. et. Sch. Syst. Veg.* 6. *p.* 563.

Anisum africanum fruticescens, folio anisi galbaniferum. *Pluk. Alm.* 81. *t.* 12. *f.* 2.

Ferula africana galbanifera; folio et facie Ligustici. *Herm. Parad.* 163. cum tab.

Oreoselinum anisoides. *Breyn. Prodr.* 2. *p.* 88.

Anisum fruticosum africanum galbaniferum. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 297.

Professor Schultes, in the new Systema Vegetabilium; has after *Sprengel,* referred this plant to the genus Selinum, and asserts that upon examining the fruit received from the Cape of Good Hope, he finds it to be winged, and exactly answering to the fruit of Selinum; not, as Linnæus and Lamarck have described, striate without winged margins, but

but in a specimen in our own Herbarium, the fruit is smooth, ovate-rounded and striate without wings; the seeds when separated quite convex on one side, with two or three ribs, and flat on the other.

Although this plant exudes a milky juice with the flavour of Galbanum, we should doubt whether that drug is obtained from it, unless it be also a native of the north of Africa or Asia, as Galbanum was known to the ancients many ages before the discovery of the Cape, and we believe it has never been imported from thence, but generally from Persia, by way of Odessa.

Bubon *Galbanum* grows to the height of eight or ten feet, and is woody towards the base, being a native of the Cape of Good Hope, it requires the protection of the green-house, in which situation it is ever green. Flowers in August; but rarely produces seed with us. Communicated by our late highly valued and now lamented friend John Walker, Esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate, whose loss we shall long deplore.

N 2490

Eucrosia Bicolor. Particolored Eucrosia.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Bulbus tunicatus; *scapus* solidus; *germen* pedunculo continuatum, triloculare; *ovula* biseriatim cumulata, alternantia, angulo interiori loculi alligata; *calyx* nullus; *corolla* supera, 6-fida; *tubus* declinatus fauce obliquâ, anticè abbreviatus; *limbi laciniæ* alternæ dispares; *corona* staminea, declinata, concavo-rutelli-formis, basi cylindricâ erectiore; *filamenta* infernè dilatata et complanata; sinuosè recurvata, mox porrecta, demum (ubi pollen emittitur) sursum curvata; superiora duo mediis breviora, inferiora duo longiora; superiora duo tubum propius, inferiora duo remotiùs, media puncto intermedio membranâ tenui obliquè connexa; *stylus* sinuosè recurvatus, mox (ubi pollen emittitur) deorsum, demum (ubi stigma maturescit) sursum curvatus; *stigma* obtusum, dilatatum, puberulum; *antheræ* hinc unâ parte, hinc duâbus pendulæ; *pollinis* particulæ Hippeastri pollinis particulis minutiores, Zephyranthis longiores; *capsula* ovata, trisulca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Eucrosia *bicolor;* bulbo globoso; foliis latis, petiolatis, viridibus, sub-pedalibus; scapo glauco, pedali, præcoce, infernè crassiore, gradatim minore; umbellâ 4-florâ; spathâ bipartitâ, bracteatâ; pedunculis circiter uncialibus; germine brevi, rotundatè trigono, loculis 12-spermis, ovulis oblongis complanatis; tubo brevi, germine crassiore, ex viridi flavescente, mediâ parte inflato; limbo sursum curvato lateribus compressis; laciniis uncialibus, miniatis, viridi et flavo striatis, exteris uncatis angustioribus, internis obtusis planioribus;

planioribus; coronâ melliferâ, $1\frac{1}{4}$ unciali, limbum non expansum prorumpente ex laciniis inferioribus imâ dimotâ; coronæ parte cylindricâ superne quasi cornutâ; glandulis sex ad coronæ basin extra tubum filamentis appositis; filamentis stylo brevioribus, pallidissimè miniatis; stylo triunciali; antheris viridi-cinerascentibus. *W. H.*

EUCROSIA bicolor. *Bot. Reg.* 207.

We have paid the most minute attention to the drawing and description of this curious plant, because the only figure and account of it published are very inaccurate, the flowers being represented with a funnel-shaped limb and otherwise distorted (probably in consequence of having been forced out of their natural posture and form by the fingers of the curious) and the generic character being, in several respects, incorrect and imperfect. Bulbs of this species were imported from South America into the Hammersmith nursery, where one of them flowered in 1817. They were soon after lost by exposure in a cold frame, and we believe our specimen from the Spofforth collection is the only one that has been since produced in Europe. The flower has a singular resemblance to a winged insect, taking the germen for its head. The four flowers are placed back to back, nearly at right angles. The petals are bent upwards and pressed together sideways, and, if pulled apart, close again immediately. No expansion of the flower takes place. On the first day the point of the cup forces itself out in front between the two lower petals, the filaments being bent back and crumpled in the bud. The next morning the further protrusion of the cup pushes aside one of the lower petals, and the style and filaments, bent in the form of an S, are gradually and slowly produced without any parting of the other petals, and become by degrees straitened. On the following day the anthers discover the pollen; the filaments and petals being then curved upwards, and the style curved downwards. About twenty-four hours after, the style begins to reascend, and two days after the inversion of the anthers, it becomes curved upwards like the filaments. Of course the periods stated may vary in different temperatures. Our figure represents a bud with one petal forced aside, and a flower with the style bent downwards. The dissection shews the ultimate posture of the style, and, the petals being broken off, it gives

gives a view of the singular shape of the cup, and of the glands attached to each filament inside the cup, and seen faintly through the web that connects them. The cup is filled with honey which exudes from the glands. The detached petal generally slides back into its place, when the limb and filaments take their final attitude, excluding from the sight the lower part of the cup. When effete, the style and filaments collapse, the petals continuing rigid.

The leaf of the full-grown bulb, which follows the flower, is near a foot long, and too large for the plate. The bulbs thrive in the stove in light loam, requiring moisture and shade while growing, drought and complete rest in autumn and winter. The plant flowered at Spofforth in April. We are, as yet, unacquainted with the seeds. The leaves are frequently solitary; probably, their number rarely exceeds three. We have inserted in the generic character those features which are essential to the genus. The compression and upward curve of the petals, the glands in the cup, the two-leaved spathe, and the bractes, which accompany the secondary peduncles, will probably be found throughout the genus; but their absence would not justify the separation of an individual species from the genus, and are therefore more safely placed in the specific character. This species should have been rather called *tricolor* than *bicolor*. *W. H.*

---

a. An offset with the leaf. *b*. The flower with the petals broken off shewing the form of the cup, which is a little horned or hooded on the upper side, and the final posture of the style and filaments. *c*. Particles of the pollen magnified. *d*. An ovule magnified.

Bossiæa linophylla. Narrow-leaved Bossiæa.

****

Class and Order.

Diadelphia Decandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. bilabiatus: labio superiore majore semibifido obtuso. *Stam.* omnia connexa. *Legumen* plano-compressum, pedicellatum, polyspermum, margine utroque incrassatum. *Semina* strophiolata. Brown, *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Character and Synonym.

Bossiæa *linophylla;* ramis foliosis compressis, foliis linearibus: marginibus recurvis, legumine uniloculari. *Brown Mss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 268. *Lodd. Cab.* 174.

A pretty little green-house shrub, with delicate flexile branches, covered towards their extremities with beautiful small blossoms of an orange colour, streaked with red, and having a green eye. It is a native of the South-west coast of New-Holland, where it was first detected by Robert Brown, Esq. Introduced in 1803. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, who inform us in their Cabinet, that "it is not readily increased except by seeds. A light loam with a little peat mixed is a proper soil for it. Is not particularly tender, and only requires the common green-house protection, with a moderate quantity of water. Planted out in the conservatory it grows far more luxuriously, and flowers much better than when confined in a pot."

CAMPANULA PULLA. AUSTRIAN BELL-FLOWER.

****

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Caps.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *pulla;* cauliculis unifloris, foliis caulinis ovatis crenatis, calycibus cernuis. *Sp. Pl.* 231. *Willd.* 1. *p.* 890. *Roem. et. Sch.* 5. *p.* 91. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 188. *Jacq. Obs.* 1. *p.* 30. *t.* 18.—*Austr.* 3. *t.* 285. *Scop. Carniol.* 1. *p.* 143. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 344. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 57. *n.* 6. *Lodd. Cab.* 554.

CAMPANULA alpina latifolia, flore pullo. *Bauh. Pin.* 93. *Prodr.* 33.

CAMPANULA *pulla* is a rare alpine plant, of very considerable beauty, and likely to be especially prized by the admirers of the diminutive productions of the vegetable kingdom, such as our predecessor and dear friend, the late Mr. WILLIAM CURTIS, used to compare to Cabinet Pictures.

We have designedly omitted the synonym from CASPAR BAUHIN's Prodromus, *p.* 35, generally referred to as variety β of this species, being convinced in our own mind that it must be totally distinct, not only from its bearing so many flowers upon the same stem, but more especially from the style being exserted so far beyond the corolla. The last circumstance will probably exclude also LAMARCK's variety, γ.

A hardy perennial, native of the Austrian Alps. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Cultivated according to MR. AITON, in 1779, by JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq.

N.2493.

Pubd by J. Curtis, Walworth, June 1 1824.

Centaurea Spinosa. Prickly-branched Centaury.

****

Class and Order.

Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea.

Generic Character.

Recept. setosum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Centaurea *spinosa;* calycibus ciliatis, foliis radicalibus indivisis pinnatifidisque glabris; caulinis tomentosis pinnatifidis, ramis spinosis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2093. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 148.

Centaurea *spinosa;* calyce subciliato, ramis spinosis, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 1290. *Sm. Prodr. Fl. græcæ* 2. *p.* 199. *Fl. Græc. t.* 902. *ined.*

Stœbe spinosa maritima. *Bauh. Pin.* 273?

Stœbe spinosa cretica. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 136. *Park. Theatr.* 477. *f.* 8.

Cyanus spinosus. *Alpin. Exot. p.* 163. *cum. tab.*

Jacea cretica, aculeata, incana. *Tourn. Inst.* 445.

Centaurea *spinosa* is a rare plant, and, though it was known to the older Botanists, no figure, we believe, has been hitherto given of it, except the very indifferent one of Prosper Alpinus, copied by Parkinson; the plate referred to in Flora Græca not being as yet published. We have quoted Bauhin dubiously, because his synonyms hardly belong to this, as far as we can judge from the figure in the Codex cæsareus, as copied by Dodoens.

It is a herbaceous perennial, looking from its rigidity very shrublike, the branches are terminated with a simple spine. The scales of the calyx are ciliated, and both this

this and the foliage are unarmed. The whole plant is covered with a white cottony pubescence, more remarkable in native than in cultivated specimens.

Indigenous in Candia and in several of the Greek islands. Requires to be protected from frost. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by P. Barker Webb, Esq. who gathered the seeds from which it was raised in the island of Delos.

N.2494.

Pub.by J.Sowerby Wednesday June 2 1824.

Wednesd.St.

ALPINIA TUBULATA. DEMERARA ALPINIA.

****

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Anthera duplex. *Filam.* extra antheram non elongatum. *Stylus* longitudine filamenti, in sulco antheræ receptus. *Stigma* obsolete trigonum. *Caps.* carnosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALPINIA *tubulata;* scapo radicali laterali, bracteis scariosis corollam tubulosam subæquantibus, labello incluso.

ALPINIA *tubulata*; foliis alterne bifariis remotissimis; scapo vaginato laterali bracteis communibus divaricatis aridis acuminatis persistentibus; corolla tubulosa; labello incluso; anthera sessili. *Bot. Reg.* 777.

Mr. DAVID DON, who examined this plant very particularly, considers it clearly to belong to the genus ALPINIA; otherwise from the radical inflorescence and tubular corolla, with a nectarium or labellum so small as not to be at all exserted, we should scarcely have conceived it to belong to the same genus as ALPINIA *nutans*, and the other species with which we are acquainted; but we had no opportunity of examining the structure of the flower; and if we had, we should hardly have had confidence enough in our observations to have opposed our opinion to that of so good a botanist, having had ourselves so little opportunity of studying the natural order of *Scitamineæ*. We may remark, however, that in Dr. ROXBURGH's Flora Indica there is a section of the species of *Alpinia*, all having radical scapes, and that the first botanists do not consider the difference of a cauline or radical inflorescence as sufficient to constitute a distinction of genus.

This

This species appears never to have come under the notice of Botanists till it was raised at Boyton, from seeds which Mr. Lambert received from Demarara; Mr. Don, however, pointed out to us among Plumier's unpublished drawings, a copy of which is contained in the Lambertian library, a figure of a plant having considerable affinity with this, but scarcely belonging to the same species.

The stem and foliage, in our figure, are very much reduced in size, the leaves exceeding a foot in length.

Sida aurita. Eared-stipuled Sida.

****

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Polyandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. nudus, 5-fidus, sæpe angulatus. *Stylus* apice multifidus. *Carpella capsularia* (Capsulæ) 5-30 circa axim verticillata, plus minusve inter se coalita, 1-locularia, mono-aut oligo-sperma, apice mutica aut aristata. De Cand.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sida *aurita;* foliis subrotundo-cordatis acuminatis crenato-dentatis subtus incanis, paniculis terminalibus laxis, stipulis ovatis basi auritis.

Sida *aurita;* (Wallich) Herba tomentosa superne pilis patulis, foliis acuminatis dentatis subtus incanis, pedunculis petiolo longioribus, petalis reflexis, capsulis muticis. *Link Enum. Hort. Berol.* 2. *p.* 206.

Sida *aurita;* foliis sinu angusto profunde cordatis acuminatis serrulatis superne pilosis subtus canis, stipulis latis cordato-auritis acuminatis, floribus paniculato-corymbosis, staminum tubo villosissimo, carpellis quinque hirsutis. *De Cand. Prodr.* 1. *p.* 468. *n.* 117.

Descr. *Stem* shrubby? villous. *Leaves* orbicular-cordate, acuminate, crenate-dentate, white-tomentose underneath, green, and velvety above, on petioles nearly the length of the leaf, hairy, inserted somewhat within the margin. *Stipules* ovate, acuminate, eared at the base, sides reflexed. *Flowers* in a terminal lax panicle, of an orange-buff colour, streaked. *Calyx* of five, ovate, acute segments, villous. *Petals* five, ovate, acuminate, reflexed. *Stamens* shorter than the corolla, *sheath* very hairy. *Anthers* kidney-shaped: *Pollen* globular, united in chains. *Style*

Style 5—10-cleft, longer than stamens, purple. *Capsules* (immature) 5—10, truncate, united nearly their whole length.

De Candolle, in his elaborate Prodromus of the vegetable kingdom, enumerates no fewer than one hundred and ninety-five species of Sida; many of these, however, are undoubtedly a repetition of the same, the characters by which they are in general defined being in many cases much disposed to vary.

Our plant was raised at the late Mr. Vere's garden, at Kensington Gore, from seeds received from Dr. Wallich, and flowered in December 1821. In Mr. Lambert's Herbarium, there is a fine specimen of this plant, ticketed with the name we have adopted, in Dr. Wallich's handwriting, by which it appears to have first flowered in the garden at Calcutta, in 1819, and to have been introduced there from the island of Java.

In De Candolle's enumeration of the species, it is arranged in the third section, Abutilon of Kunth.

Native of the East Indies. Requires the heat of the stove, where it flowered in December 1821.

N.2496.

Conanthera bifolia. Violet-flowered Conanthera.

****

Class and Order.

Hexandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. supera. *Petala* sex reflexa. *Antheræ* in conum acutum coalitæ. *Caps.* ovata, 3-locularis, 3-valvis. *Sem.* pauca, subrotunda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Conanthera *bifolia;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, scapo superne ramoso, pedunculis bifloris, petalis alternis ciliatis.

Conanthera *bifolia;* pedunculis bifloris, petalis variegatis, bulbo articulato solido. *Flor. Peruv. 3. p. 68. t. 301. Poirét Encycl. Suppl. 2. p. 326.*

Conanthera *bifolia;* pedunculis bifloris, foliis 2. radicalibus lineari-ensiformibus. *Pers. Syn. 1. p. 370.*

Bermudiana *bulbosa;* flore reflexo cæruleo. *vulgo* Illmu *Feuill. Obs. v. 3. p. 8. t. 3.*

Conanthera *bifolia* is a native of the mountains of Chili, and our plant was raised from seeds, which came from that country, by the late John Walker, Esq. of Southgate, where it flowered in June last year, 1823.

The figures in the Flora Peruviana, and in *Feuillée,* represent the petals narrower and more reflexed than they were in our plant; but the descriptions agree so well with it that we cannot consider them as distinct species. The leaves on the flowering plant decay before the blossoms expand; those represented in the figure, belonged to a bulb that did not flower, which is probably the reason of a third leaf being produced.

The bulbs are eaten by the natives both boiled and raw; and Feuillée found them very good in soup.

T.2457

J. Curtis Del.

Pub.by S. Curtis, Walworth, July 1.1824.

Published...

LAURUS AGGREGATA. CLUSTER-FLOWERED BAY.

****

Class and Order.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* calycina, 6-partita. *Nectarium* glandulis 3, bisetis, germen cingentibus. *Filamenta* interiora glandulifera. *Drupa* 1-sperma.

Specific Character.

LAURUS *aggregata;* foliis perennantibus ovatis acuminatis triplinerviis subtus glaucis, pedunculis simplicibus axillaribus aggregatis, bracteis scariosis ovatis concavis.

Not having had an opportunity of examining the flowers of this shrub, we are not certain that it may not belong to the genus TETRANTHERA, but are not able to unite it with any described species of that genus. It has been supposed to be the LAURUS *Myrrha*, which BROWN refers to TETRANTHERA; but we think can hardly belong to that species, which is described as having a four-leaved involucrum, containing five floscules; for if the *Bractes* at the base of the peduncles are to be considered as an involucrum, they consist of many leaves, irregularly arranged and seem to be only the scales which protected the flower-buds. The *leaves* are evergreen, alternate, petioled, ovate, acuminate, of a yellowish or apple-green on the upper side and very glaucous on the under, with three nerves uniting a little above the insertion of the petiole, and terminating short of the point of the leaf. The young shoots, which are likewise axillary, and come out from among the flowers, are

are furnished with several membranaceous slightly coloured scales, or a sort of stipules which are very deciduous.

Loureiro's plant is said to be extremely bitter, and to taste and smell strong of the myrrh of the shops, and he questions whether that drug may not be the product of the same species; the leaves of our's, when long chewed, discover a bitter taste, but not durable, and we could perceive nothing resembling myrrh in smell or taste.

Our drawing was taken at the Horticultural Society's garden last February, from a plant sent from China, by John Reeves, Esq. in the Orwell, Captain Lindsay, in 1821. We suppose it must be kept in the greenhouse or conservatory.

CANNA EDULIS. TUBEROUS-ROOTED INDIAN REED.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Anthera simplex, filamenti margini adnata. *Stylus* crassus, claviformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* globosa, numerosa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CANNA *edulis;* foliis lato-ovatis nitidis, vaginis marginibus foliorum cauleque coloratis, radice tuberoso.

CANNA *edulis;* limbi interioris labio summo tripartito erecto, laciniis ovali-oblongis retusis late unguiculatis, media plurimum breviore; labello lineari-oblongo recurvato retuso; caule punicante. *Bot. Reg. n.* 775.

CANNA *indica;* foliis ovato-oblongis, laciniis corollæ subæqualibus. *Ruiz et Pavon. Fl. Peruv* 1. *p.* 1.

DESCR. *Stem* of the specimen from which our drawing was made, rounded, and a little flattened, purple, between three and four feet high, clothed with *leaves* all the way, of which the lower ones were sixteen inches long, and seven wide, bright shining green on the upper surface; the margins and sheaths, as well as the stem, purple. *Pedun-cle* in our specimen, scarcely emerging from the upper leaf, few-flowered. *Germen* oval, tuberculated, with two small concave *bractes* at the base. *Calyx* superior, three-leaved, about the length of the *germen*. Three outer *laciniæ* of the *corolla* erect, equal, acute, purplish scarlet, three inner ones, as usual, variable in size and position, of a bright scarlet colour. The *nectarium* of LINNÆUS, the upper lip of which bears the *anther* on its margin, and is the

the *filament* of later authors, is revolute and tinged strongly with yellow, as is also the lower lip, now generally called the *labellum*.

This very fine species of CANNA, was raised by Mr. LAMBERT, at Boyton, from seeds gathered in Peru, near thirty years before they were sown. PAVON's own specimen of CANNA *indica*, now in the Lambertian Herbarium, proves it to be this species, and not the *indica* of LINNÆUS, from which, indeed, its tuberous esculent roots are alone sufficient to distinguish it.

The variable size and position of the inner laciniæ of the Corolla, together with the petal-like filament and labellum, often so confuse the different parts of the flower in many of the species, that hardly any figure shows the whole distinctly; on this account we have given a rough sketch of one of the flowers of this species in which all the parts are brought into view, and distinguished by letters of reference, as under.

---

a. a. Two of the outer laciniæ; the third being behind is out of sight.
b. The largest of the inner laciniæ, in this flower, quite erect.
c. A similar laciniæ, facing the former, and revolute.
d. The third lacinia, in this instance, very little exceeding in size one of the outer laciniæ, but of the same scarlet colour with the others.
e. The filament or upper lip of the nectarium, revolute at the point and bearing on its margin.
f. The anther, which in this stage is become effete, the pollen being discharged before the flower expands.
g. The obtuse ensiform style.
h. The labellum, or lower lip of the nectarium, likewise revolute.
These two parts (*e* and *h*) are always opposed to each other and embrace the style (*g*), the point of which for some way down is generally covered with adhering pollen.
i. The calyx.
k. The germen.
l. The bractes.

N.2499.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth July 1 1824

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA. DINGY-FLOWERED ASPIDISTRA.

****

Class and Order.

ÖCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infera, 1-petala, 8-fida, æqualis. *Antheræ* fundo tubi sessiles, biloculares, introrsum dehiscentes. *Stigma* clypeatum, carnosum, magnum, faucem corollæ operiens. *Germen* 4-loculare, loculis 1-spermis.

Specific Name.

ASPIDISTRA lurida. *Bot. Reg.* 628.

Mr. ROBERT BROWN has suggested, that there exists some affinity between this plant with TUPISTRA (*vide supra* No. 1655), as established by Mr. KER, whose generic character of our present subject in the Botanical Register we have adopted, with some little alteration. The flowers we examined had an eight-cleft, not six-cleft limb. The most remarkable character in the parts of fructification is the large stigma, filling the faux of the corolla, which is, in the Register, not unaptly compared to a mushroom in miniature.

Our drawing was taken in Mr. COLVILLE's stove in the King's Road, in March last; but we could obtain no certain information of the country from whence it came.

N.350.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, July 1, 1814.

WULFENIA CARINTHIACA. CARINTHIAN WULFENIA.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 2-labiata, ecalcarata: *labio* superiore breviore integro; inferiore 3-lobato, barbato. *Stam.* sub labio superiore adpressa, conniventia. *Caps.* 2-locularis, supera.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

WULFENIA carinthiaca. *Jacq. Misc.* 2. *p.* 62. *t.* 8. *f.* 1.—*Icon. rar.* 1. *t.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 78.—*Enum. Hort. Berol. p.* 24.

WULFENIA *carinthiaca;* caule nudo, foliis crenatis. *Smith in Trans. Lin. Soc.* 6. *p.* 96. *Vahl Enum.* 1. *p.* 87. *Schrad. Fl. Germ.* 1. *p.* 47.

PÆDEROTA *nudicaulis;* foliis radicalibus oblongis obtusis, spica secunda, caule nudo. *Lam. Ill.* 1. *p.* 48. *t.* 13. *f.* 2.—*Encycl.* 4. *p.* 693.

The learned President of the Linnean Society, in the sixth volume of the Society's Transactions, has united *Pæderota* to this genus, with the exception of the Cape species, and the characters of the two seem to us to be but little different; but neither WILLDENOW, SCHRADER, nor ROEMER and SCHULTES have adopted this change. WULFENIA, therefore, continues still to consist of a solitary species. It belongs to the natural order of *Scrophularinæ*, the *Personatæ* of LINNÆUS.

Native of the loftiest Carinthian Alps, growing in a very rich soil. Appears to be rare even where indigenous, and does not occur in the last edition of the Hortus Kewensis.

A hardy

A hardy perennial, not annual, though it has been frequently noted as such.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. from his collection at Boyton, where it flowered in May last.

Painted by J. Nasa. Weldrick Lith. 1832.

PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM. PURPLE FRUITED GUAVA.

****

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* per totam tubi calycis parietem inordinatim inserta. *Ovar.* 3-loculare; loculis placenta septiformi ad marginem fissa, utrinque reflexa, bipartitis; *ovula* plurima, horizontalia, margini placentæ inserta. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* calyce coronata, polysperma. *Testa* ossea. *Embryo* hippocrepicus: cotyledonibus quam radicula multoties brevioribus. LINDLEY. Guaiava. GÆRT.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PSIDIUM *cattleianum;* ramis teretibus, foliis obovatis petiolatis coriaceis glaberrimis, floribus solitariis. *Lindl. Collect. Bot.* 16. *Bot. Reg.* 622.

PSIDIUM cattleianum. *Sabine in Trans. Hortic. Soc.* 4. *p.* 315. *t.* 11.

The specimen of this fine fruit, from which our drawing was taken, was sent us by our lamented friend, the late JOHN WALKER, Esq. It was originally introduced into this country from China, about the year 1817, by Mr. BROOKES, of the Ball's Pond nursery. The fruit is said to exceed in flavour that of any of the known species of GUAVA, several of which are cultivated both in the East and West Indies, and from one or more of these the well known Guava jelly is prepared.

The first account we have of this handsome tree is from WILLIAM CATTLEY, Esq. in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. In this gentleman's conservatory

conservatory at Barnet two crops of fruit were produced from one tree in the same year; a fine figure of a fruit-bearing branch, from the pencil of Mr. Hooker, is added, and also some remarks by the Society's very zealous secretary, who applied the name of *Cattleianum* to it. An illustration of the botanical character of the genus, as well as of this particular species, may be seen in Lindley's Collectanea Botanica above quoted, together with a fine figure of a flowering branch and separate fruit.

The flower is very little larger than that of the common broad-leaved myrtle, which it is not unlike. The fruit contains a juicy pulp, sweet, with some acidity. In the one we tasted, perhaps from being too ripe, we could not discover the delicious flavour described by Mr. Lindley.

May be propagated by cuttings, and these, with good management, Mr. Cattley observes, may be brought into fruit the second year. It seems to be a fast grower, Mr. Cattley's plant, when purchased, being only twelve inches high, had, in two years, attained the height of three yards.

N.2502.

SARCOPHYLLUM CARNOSUM. CAPE SARCOPHYLLUM.

****

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. campanulatus, 5-partitus regularis. *Legumen* acinaciforme, acutum. THUNB.

Specific Name and Synonym.

SARCOPHYLLUM carnosum. *Thunb. Prodr. p.* 125.—*Nov. Genera. p.* 135. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 969. *Persoon. Syn.* 2. *p.* 283. *Lam. Encycl.* 6. *p.* 542.

DESCR. A small *shrub*, with long curved branches. *Leaves* chiefly at the extremities of the branches, growing in fascicles, curved, fleshy, linear, cylindrical, with a joint a little above the middle. *Flowers* lateral, distinct, but collected together near the extremities of the branches under the leaves, without bractes, peduncled. *Calyx* campanulate, smooth, five-toothed; two upper teeth very divaricate; three lower ones somewhat the longest, acute. *Corolla* papilionaceous: *Vexillum* nearly round, concave, streaked, quite entire, with a short recurved claw. *Alæ* shorter than the vexillum, applied close to, and nearly concealing the *Carina*, which is somewhat longer. *Stamens* monadelphous: *filaments* all united more than half way, free above; alternate ones shorter, with oblong *anthers*, which on the longer filaments are round. *Germen* linear, a little curved. *Style* ascending: *stigma* capitate, pubescent, small; *ovules* many.

Native of the mountains of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is said to flower in March. Raised from Cape seeds at the Fulham nursery, and communicated to us in flower,

flower, by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, in June 1820.

We received this plant under the name we have adopted, but after attentively considering THUNBERG's description of his SARCOPHYLLUM *carnosum*, in his nova genera plantarum, we cannot but entertain some doubts whether we have done right in referring it to that genus.

N.2503.

Pub.by S.Curtis. Walworth. Aug.1

ASTRAPÆA WALLICHII. WALLICH'S ASTRAPÆA.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Flores umbellati involucrati. *Involucrum* (polyphyllum, inæquale). *Cal.* simplex, 5-phyllus, 1-bracteatus. *Petala* 5, convoluto-clausa. *Stam.* 25 in tubo corollifero connata, quorum 5 sterilia. *Germen* 5-loculare, oligospermum. *Stylus* 1. *Stigmata* 5. LINDLEY.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

ASTRAPÆA Wallichii. *Lindl. Collect. Bot.* 14. *Bot. Reg.* 691. *De Cand. Prodr. Syst. Nat.* 1. *p.* 500.

This very beautiful plant, said to grow to a large tree, but which flowers in our stoves at the moderate height of a few feet, belongs to the natural order of *Malvaceæ* of JUSSIEU; and to the division proposed by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, in the Appendix to FLINDER's Voyage, to be separated into a distinct order, under the name of *Buttneriaceæ*. This separation has been adopted by DE CANDOLLE in his Prodromus, who has inserted ASTRAPÆA in his fifth division or tribe of the order, the *Dombeyaceæ*.

This fine plant was introduced into Kew Garden from Calcutta, by Dr. WALLICH; but its native country is not positively ascertained, though supposed to be Madagascar, from whence it is thought that it was brought to the Mauritius, and thence to Calcutta.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, in June last, from a plant presented to the Society in 1823, by WILLIAM TOWNSEND AITON, Esq.

Esq. from his majesty's collection. We saw it in flower at the same time, at Mr. COLVILLE's nursery in the King's Road.

Not having had any opportunity of examining the fructification of this plant ourselves, we must refer to Mr. LINDLEY's account of it in his Collectanea Botanica, as we are not in the habit of copying the descriptions of other writers, when we have not had it in our power to make our own observations.

N.2504.

Drawn by J. Curtis.

Published by J. Curtis. Walworth. Aug. 2 1814.

Engraved

ERINUS LYCHNIDEA. PHLOX-LIKE ERINUS.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis; lobis emarginatis. *Caps.* bipartibilis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERINUS *Lychnidea;* foliis lineari-oblongis obtusis subdentatis oppositis; bracteis alternis, limbi laciniis semibifidis.

ERINUS *Lychnidea;* foliis lanceolatis serratis, corollæ tubo pubescente, limbi laciniis semibifidis. *Lindl. in Bot. Reg.* 748.

ERINUS Lychnidea. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 333. *Lin. Suppl.* 287. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 147.

ERINUS *capensis;* floribus spicatis, foliis linearibus dentatis. *Lin. Mant.* 252.

ERINUS *lychnideus;* foliis lanceolatis glabris apice serratis, caule herbaceo. *Thunb. Prodr.* 102?

LYCHNIDEA villosa, foliis ex alis floriferis florum petalis cordatis. *Burm. Afric.* 138. *t.* 50. *f.* 1?

EUPHRASIA Æthiopica, Drabæ foliis, summis oris floscu-lorum altius divisis. *Pluk. Mant. p.* 73?

DESCR. *Stem* rounded, branched: *branches* assurgent. *Leaves* opposite, sessile, linear-lanceolate, obtuse, with two or three teeth near the point. *Flowers* in a terminal spike. *Bractes,* or floral leaves, alternate, sessile, like the cauline leaves, but with a broader base. *Calyx* sessile in the axil of the *Bracte,* five-cleft: *segments* linear, erect, nearly as long as the bracte. *Tube* of corolla slender, three times the length of the calyx, dull purple in the middle, and greenish

greenish at both extremities, villous: *Limb* four times shorter than the tube, five-cleft; *laciniæ* bifid more than half-way down, dark purple on the outside, and pure white within: *faux* bearded, *stamens* four: two of the *anthers* concealed within the tube, and two just appearing at its mouth. *Germen* superior, two-celled? ovula many, inserted into a central receptacle. *Style* filiform, the length of the tube. *Stigma* simple. The flowers are closed during the day, but expand after sun-set, and are then very fragrant.

There is much difficulty in applying with certainty the synonyms of this species; those quoted by us from Burman and Plukenet are generally referred to *africanus*, but appear to us to belong to our present subject. The Erinus *Lychnidea* of Lamarck's Encyclopædia is the *fragrans* of Hortus Kewensis. Linnæus having described *capensis* as having a yellow flower, alone throws any doubt upon that synonym, and it may vary in this respect, as *fragrans* is said to do.

For this very beautiful plant we are indebted to Mr. Alexander Cuthbert, gardener to the late Lady Wake of Pheasant Grove, Chiselhurst, who communicated the specimens from which our drawing and description were taken, in September 1823. A greenhouse plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope,

IXORA BARBATA. BEARDED IXORA.

****

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis, longa, supera. *Stamina* supra faucem. *Bacca* 4-sperma (2-sperma. *Roxb.*)

Specific Character and Synonym.

IXORA *barbata;* foliis oppositis oblongo-ovatis breviter petiolatis, panicula terminali trichotoma laxa, corollæ tubo longissimo, fauce barbata.

IXORA *barbata;* tubo corollæ longo; fauce barbata, foliis oppositis breviter petiolatis oblongis integris levibus nitidis; floralibus rotundis cordatis sessilibus. *Roxb. Flor. Ind.* 1. *p.* 394.

BEM-SCHETTI. *Hort. Malab.* 2. *t.* 14?

DESCR. *Flowers* white, in terminal panicles, always trichotomously divided; the terminal flower of the last division sessile, the two lateral ones peduncled. *Bractes* very minute, opposite, two at each division of the panicle, and two at the base of the germen. *Pedicels* dull purple. *Germen* globular, inferior, two-celled; segments of the *calyx* four, minute, applied close to the tube of the *corolla*. *Tube* exceeding an inch in length. *Limb* four-cleft: *laciniæ* oval, obtuse, spreading, finally reflexed. *Anthers* sessile in the bearded *faux*, spreading, alternate with the *laciniæ*, acute, before they burst of a yellow colour, with a transparent apex. *Style* erect, longer than the tube, at first club-shaped, afterwards bifid.

ROXBURGH describes the leaves as oblong, from six to nine inches long, and the floral leaves as round, sessile, and embracing the base of the panicle.

Dr. WALLICH remarks, that this shrub must not be confounded

founded with the PAVETTA *barbata* of SMITH, in REES's Cyclopædia.

Dr. ROXBURGH never met with this species out of the botanic garden at Calcutta. Requires to be kept in the stove. Drawn at the Horticultural Society's garden, in July 1823.

IXORA *barbata* was sent from the botanic garden at Calcutta, under that name, by Mr. JOHN POTTS, a very meritorious collector, in the service of the Society; but who unfortunately fell a victim to consumption, on his return from his mission to the East Indies and China, in 1823.

N.2506.

J. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug. 2. 1824.

Fol. Hell. 1.

PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS. CANADIAN LOUSE-WORT.

****

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Caps.* 2-locularis, mucronata, obliqua. *Sem.* tunicata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PEDICULARIS *canadensis;* caule simplici, foliis pinnatifidis inciso-dentatis, capitulo basi folioso hirsuto, corollis galea setaceo-bidentata. *Pursh. Flor. Amer. Sept. 2. p. 425. Sweet Flower Garden, 67.*

PEDICULARIS *canadensis;* caule simplici, spica subfoliosa, corollis galea setaceo-bidentata, calycibus deorsum truncatis. *Lin. Mant. 8. Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p. 211. Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p. 4.*

PEDICULARIS *canadensis;* caule simplici debili, capitulo basi frondoso, calycibus deorsum truncatis. *Michaux Fl. Amer. Boreal. 2. p. 18.*

DESCR. *Stem* simple, assurgent, pubescent. *Radical leaves* lanceolate, pinnatifid: *pinnæ* doubly incised-dentate, petioled, hairy on the underside, especially along the nerves: *cauline leaves* petioled, sub-opposite, pinnatifid, dentate. *Flowers* in a terminal oval capitulum, with leaf-like *Bractes* at the base and intermixed, upper ones quite entire. *Calyx* inflated, angular, hairy at the angles, with an oblique quite entire opening, giving the appearance of a one-lipped calyx. *Tube* of the *Corolla* straight, longer than the *calyx; upper-lip* or *galea* falcate, with two bristle-like teeth at the lower edge; *lower-lip* three-lobed: lobes rounded, hollowed underneath. *Capsule* (unripe) conical,

conical, a little curved, mucronate. *Stamens* the length of the tube of the corolla: *anthers* incumbent, included. *Style* projecting beyond the *corolla*; *stigma* capitate, small.

Kalm, in the Mantissa, describes the leaves as alternate; but, in the two specimens from North America, preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, one from Canada, the other from the neighbourhood of New York, the leaves are opposite as in our figure, or very nearly so; but, as the insertion of the petioles is not always exactly opposite, they may occasionally become alternate. This author also describes the flowers as white; but Pursh as yellowish white, with a tinge of purple.

Our drawing was taken at the garden of the Horticultural Society, the latter end of April, in the present year, 1824. "The plant was purchased for the Society by Mr. Prince of Long Island, New York, under the name of Pedicularis *gladiata*, and brought home by Mr. David Douglas, one of the collectors, who went to North America in 1823, and returned this year with his collection of plants."

A hardy perennial. Native of woods and meadows, from Canada to Carolina.

N.250

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. Aug. 21. 1826.

Waddell Lith

Fuchsia decussata. Cross-branched Fuchsia.

****

Class and Order.

Octandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus, coloratus, corollifer. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Fuchsia *decussata;* pedunculis axillaribus unifloris, foliis ternis oppositisque lanceolatis obsolete denticulatis. *Flor. Peruv.* 3. *p.* 88. *t.* 123. *f.* B. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 411. *Poirét Encycl. Suppl.* 2. *p.* 679.

Descr. Shrub. *Stem* brown, scarred, round, swollen at the origin of the branches; branches decussating, frequently three together, drooping, younger shoots red, very slightly pubescent. *Leaves* opposite, or in threes, lanceolate, acuminate, toothed, soft, bright green, very slightly pubescent above, shining and paler below, petioled, veined, middle rib furrowed above, prominent, and round below, red; veins curved, nearly undivided; *petiole* shorter than the leaf, furrowed above, round below, red. *Stipules* lateral, two at the base of each leaf, small, pointed. *Flowers* three, in a whorl, drooping; *peduncles* equal in length to the *calyx*, filiform, red. *Calyx* bright red, every where very slightly pubescent, except on the inside of the *segments* of the limb, four-cleft: *segments* pointed, moderately spreading, converging slightly at the points, each having three obscure ribs; *tube* almost cylindrical, but bulging slightly near the *germen*, half as long as the *limb*. *Petals* four, obovate, and bluntly pointed, inserted into the *faux* of the *calyx*, at first, rich purple, afterwards much more red

red, and paler; claws and central rib more red than the rest of the *petal*; veins indistinct, undivided, curved; the *petals* are sometimes flat, and sometimes convolute. *Stamens* eight, inserted into the *faux* of the *calyx* within the *petals*; *anthers* small, incumbent, bilocular; *pollen* pale yellow; *filaments* bright red, longer than the *calyx*, unequal, shining. *Pistil* one; *germen* inferior, nearly cylindrical, four celled, dull purplish red; *seeds* obovate, very numerous, attached to the central column: *Style* filiform, slightly pubescent, projecting beyond the *anthers*, the same beautiful colour as the *filaments* and *calyx*, swelling near the *stigma*, which is of a dull purple colour, four-pointed, with an opening between the points. *Nectaries* eight, green glands in the bottom of the *calyx* tube.

The above description was taken by Professor Graham, from a plant that flowered in the botanic garden at Edinburgh, in June 1824; and the drawing was made by Dr. Greville, at the same time.

Raised from seeds sent from Chili, in 1822, by Mr. Cruikshanks, through Francis Place, Esq.

Hitherto the plants have been kept in the greenhouse; but some are now planted in the open air and are expected to prove as hardy as the Fuchsia *coccinea*.

N2508

T. Curtis Del.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug 1 1824.

Waddell Sc.

Arum bulbiferum. Bulb-bearing Arum.

****

Class and Order.

Monœcia Polyandria.

Generic Character.

Spatha monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio stamineus.

Specific Character.

Arum *bulbiferum;* acaulis, radice tuberosa, foliis decompositis bulbiferis; spatha cucullata spadice cylindraceo parum longiore. *Roxb. Flor. Ind. inedit.* ex anglico.

This magnificent species of Arum, of which we believe no figure has been hitherto published, was communicated to us in flower by Mr. Brooke of Ball's Pond, Islington, in May 1820, at which time it showed no appearance of foliage, nor had we an opportunity of adding this to our drawing till March, in the present year, 1824.

The flower was drawn of its natural size, but the leaf, which was nearly three feet high, and spread over an area of several square feet, was from necessity extremely diminished. Bulbs are formed always at the primary, and sometimes at all the divisions of the leaf, from whence the specific name was derived.

Native of Bengal, where it flowers in the wet season, and is called by the natives, Umber Bale. Requires to be kept in the stove.

N.2509.

Azalea indica. *var.* β. plena. Double Rose-coloured Indian Azalea.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cal. minimus, 5-partitus, inæqualis. *Cor.* infundibuliformis, quinquefida, inæqualis. *Stam.* sub pistillo inserta: *filamenta* declinata, exserta: *antheræ* poro gemino operculato supra dehiscentes. *Stylus* exsertus, declinatus. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character.

Azalea *indica;* floribus subsolitariis pentandris decandrisve calycibus pilosis. *Supra* No. 1480, ubi synonyma petenda.

β. plena. *flore incarnato pleno, foliis minoribus pilosis.*

Descr. Of the numerous varieties of this beautiful shrub recorded by Kæmpfer, as occurring in Japan, only one is mentioned as being double, and that only with two Corollas one within another. In the one here represented, the Stamens were all obliterated, being converted into petals.

The flowers are more numerous than in the variety before given, but rather smaller, the leaves are smaller and more hairy. It seems to be one of those which, when full grown, are described as appearing entirely covered at the upper part with blossoms.

So much attention has been of late paid to the importation of curious plants from China, that we can hardly fail of receiving more of the varieties of this beautiful shrub from that country, and when once imported they are not difficult to propagate by layers.

Communicated in March last by Mr. Brookes, who imported it from China in the year 1819, in the Lady Melville Indiaman.

N2510.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Sep. 2 1824.

ORNITHOGALUM NARBONENSE. NARBONNE STAR OF BETHLEM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, erecta, persistens, supra medium patens. *Filamenta* basi dilatata. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* subrotunda, nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *narbonense;* foliis linearibus scapo dimidio brevioribus, racemo elongato, filamentis æqualibus, petalis alternis tridentatis pedunculisque patentissimis.

ORNITHOGALUM *narbonense;* racemo oblongo, filamentis lanceolatis membranaceis, pedunculis floribusque patentibus. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 440. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 118. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 364.

ORNITHOGALUM *narbonense;* racemo longissimo, genitalibus æqualibus, petalis lanceolatis, foliis linearibus planis. *Flor. Taur.-Caucas.* 1. *p.* 276.

ORNITHOGALUM majus spicatum flore albo. *Bauh. Pin.* 70.

ORNITHOGALUM narbonense. *Dod. Pempt.* 222. *De Cand. Flore franç.* 3. *p* 216.

ORNITHOGALUM majus II. *Clus. Hist. p.* 187. quoad descriptionem, *byzantinum* verò quoad iconem, quæ eadem ac Dodonæi.

DESCR. *Leaves* linear, in our plant channelled, (not plain as described in the Flora Taurico-Caucasica) withering at the point. *Scape* roundish, erect, pale green, twice the length of the leaves, bearing many flowers, sometimes up to a hundred. *Bractes* lanceolate, small, five times shorter than the peduncle. *Peduncles* very patent but becoming

coming erect as the fruit ripens, one-flowered. *Corolla* divided to the base into six segments or *petals*, which are very patent, white within, with a green stripe along the mid-rib on the outside; alternate ones three-toothed at the tip. *Filaments* erect, widening at the base, accuminate, of equal length, shorter by half than the petals: *Anthers* oval, versatile: *pollen* yellow. *Germen* obtusely three-cornered, yellow. *Style* shorter than the stamens, truncate.

By some authors this species has been considered to be a variety of *pyrenaicum*, from which it especially differs in its humbler growth; in having longer peduncles; no yellow colour in the flower; style shorter than the stamens; bractes a fifth part, instead of half the length of the peduncles. From *stachyodes* it differs in having all the stamens of equal length.

Native of the south of France. Communicated by Mr. Anderson, from the Chelsea garden in July 1821, who received it from Russia, by favour of our friend Dr. Fischer.

N. 2511.

T. Curtis. Del.

Publ. by S. Curtis. Wadsworth. Sept. 1 1824

W. Addis

Bellis sylvestris. Large Portugal Daisy.

****

Class and Order.

Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.

Generic Character.

Receptaculum nudum, conicum. *Pappus* o. *Calyx* hemisphæricus: squamis æqualibus. *Sem.* obovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Bellis *sylvestris;* scapo nudo unifloro, foliis obovatis crenulatis subtriplinerviis, seminibus hispidis.

Bellis *sylvestris;* scapo nudo unifloro, foliis obovatis crenatis trinerviis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 2122. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 3. p.* 86. *Persoon Syn. 2. p.* 459.

Bellis *sylvestris;* scapo nudo, foliis ovato-oblongis crenatis trinerviis. *Cyrilli Neap. 2. p.* 12. *t.* 4.

Whether this plant be really different from Arnica *Bellidiastrum* seems not quite certain; both, however, are recorded as distinct in the Hortus Kewensis, as well as by Willdenow and Persoon. The specimens of each, which we have examined, are extremely similar, yet in the Arnica we find so long a pappus crowning the germen as to appear quite evident amidst the florets; whereas, in our present plant, the germen is covered with short bristles, which project but little beyond the seed, and do not form a true pappus. There can be very little doubt but that Bellis *sylvestris* is properly united to the genus Bellis, whether it be really distinct from the Bellidiastrum of Micheli or not; but we cannot agree with M. Poiret (*Encycl. Bot. Suppl. 4. p.* 298,) in considering it as a mere variety of Bellis *perennis,* from which it differs not only in size, but in the proportion of the radius and calyx; the former

former in this plant being barely one-third longer than the latter, which in β. *perennis* is twice as long. The compressed bristly seeds too are quite different from the smooth ones of the common daisy.

A tolerably hardy perennial. Native of Portugal and Italy, growing chiefly in woods and under shady hedges. Flowers in the spring. Is propagated by dividing its roots, as it seldom perfects its seeds here. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden, in May 1820.

N 2512.

Published by Curtis, Walworth, Sept. 1824.

COREOPSIS TINCTORIA. ARKANSA COREOPSIS.

****

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Sem.* compressa emarginata. *Pappus* bicornis. *Cal.* duplex uterque polyphyllus.

Specific Character and Synonym.

COREOPSIS *tinctoria;* foliis oppositis; inferioribus pinnatis linearibus; superioribus trifidis, calyce exteriore dimidio breviore, radio basi maculato, disco discolore.
COREOPSIS tinctoria. *Barton Flora of North-Amer.* 2. *t.* 45.

DESCR. *Root* annual. *Stem* upright, very slender, and thence apt to be variously distorted; fluted, trichotomously divided. *Lower leaves,* which fall off as the plant advances, opposite, odd-pinnate, with the leaflets in three or four distant pairs, linear, some of them irregularly divided, terminal one longer, and somewhat broader than the rest, higher up the leaves, have one pair of leaflets at the base, and three at the extremity, and the upper ones are simply trifid, sometimes with bundles of young leaves in the axils. *Peduncles* terminal, nearly naked, one-flowered. *Outer calyx* spreading, not half the length of the *inner,* which is upright, scariose. *Radius* about eight-petaled: *petals* wedge-shaped, for the most part three-toothed at the point, the middle tooth generally the longest, and often notched; but sometimes the petal is as it were truncated, with several unequal teeth; colour a golden yellow, with a dark crimson

spot

spot at the base. *Disk* black-purple; but the styles and stigma being yellow and exserted, occasion the outer rim, when the florets are expanded, to appear yellow. The *paleæ* are linear, and equal the floret in length. *Seeds* small, compressed, black, curved, naked.

This species has a near affinity to *tenuifolia*; from which, however, it is readily distinguished by its slender distorted stems; its outer calyx being barely half the length of, instead of equal to, the inner; and above all by the dark crimson base of the petals.

Native of the whole of the Arkansa territory, as far as the Red River, North America, where it was discovered by Professor NUTTALL, during his travels in that country, and an account of it transmitted to Professor BARTON. It is of late introduction, and generally treated as a tender annual. Flowers the greater part of the summer. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea garden, in September 1823, at which time our drawing was taken. We also received fine specimens in July last, from the botanic garden at Bury St. Edmunds.

N 2513.

MONARDA RUSSELIANA. DOTTED-FLOWERED MONARDA.

****

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. tubulosus dentatus. *Cor.* ringens: labio superiore lineari, filamenta involvente. *Semina.* 4.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONARDA *Russeliana;* caule acutangulo bisulcato, foliis ovatis acuminatis basi rotundatis; inferioribus serratis, labio inferiore revoluto guttato.

DESCR. *Stem* erect, acute-angled with two deep grooves, smooth. *Leaves* ovate, acuminate, rounded at the base, lower ones serrate, upper ones quite entire, roughish, on very short incurved petioles. *Flowers* capitate. *Involucrum* consisting of six *bractes,* ovate-acuminate, longer than the calyx, ciliate, pale-flesh-coloured on the upper surface and green on the lower. *Tube* of *Calyx* curved. striate, with five-toothed border: *teeth* subulate, ciliate. *Corolla* ringent: *upper-lip* very narrow, a little dilated upwards, entire or minutely emarginate: *lower-lip* much wider, revolute, obsoletely three-toothed, white, with distinct crimson dots.

This very handsome and distinct species of MONARDA was communicated by ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of Bury Hill, in June last. We are informed by Mr. DAVID CAMERON, the head gardener, that it was flowered in the greenhouse, for though sufficiently hardy to bear our winters in the open ground, it will not in this situation blossom till late in the autumn. Native of North America. Raised from seeds received from Professor NUTTALL, under the name we have adopted.

N2514

EUPHORBIA CARINATA. KEEL-LEAVED EUPHORBIA.

****

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4- s. 5-petala, calyci insidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Caps.* tricocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUPHORBIA *carinata;* fruticosa, corollis calceoliformibus, foliis ellipticis subtus acutissime carinatis.

CREPIDARIA *carinata;* foliis ovatis acuminatis supra obsolete venosis subtus costa profunde carinata: carina minute tuberculatim exasperatis. *Haworth Pl. Succ. Suppl. p.* 67.

EUPHORBIA carinata. *Donn Hort. Cantab. ed.* 9. *p.* 155.

EUPHORBIA canaliculata. *Lodd. Cab.* 727.

The chief account we have found of this rare plant is in HAWORTH's Supplement to his history of succulent plants. At the time of this publication, in 1819, it does not seem to have flowered in this country, the author having only seen a small plant of it at the Fulham nursery. The flowers are very like those of E. *Tithymaloides*, but the leaves are remarkable for a sharp broad keel along the midrib on the underside, which in the younger leaves is undulated, but in the older ones quite plain, and sharp edged. Mr. HAWORTH, from the slipper-shaped corolla, has raised the section to which this species belongs into a genus, under the name of CREPIDARIA, as has been before done by NECKAR, under the name of PEDILANTHUS.

Native of Trinidad. Requires to be kept in the stove. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAMES, and MILNE, in May last.

N.2515.

Pub.

Pub by J. Curtis Walworth Sept 1 1824.

Malva prostrata. Pimpernel-flowered Mallow.

****

Class and Order.

Monadelphia Polyandria.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior 3-phyllus. *Caps.* plurimæ monospermæ v. dispermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Malva *prostrata;* foliis palmato-quinque-lobatis inciso-dentatis, pedicellis solitariis petiolo longioribus, fructu glabro, petalis integris. *De Cand Prodr. p.* 436. *Cav. Diss.* 2. *t.* 16. *f.* 3.

Descr. *Stem* prostrate, hairy: *branches* divaricate, flexuose. *Stipules* semi-ovate, two at the base of each petiole. *Lower leaves* round, kidney-shaped, crenate: *Upper leaves* palmately divided into five wedge-shaped segments, incised towards the point. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, when seed-bearing considerably longer than the petiole. *Outer calyx* consists of three subulate leaflets: *inner calyx* five-cleft, leaflets ovate. *Petals* suborbiculate, scarcely longer than the calyx, quite entire. *Capsules* many, two seeded, nearly smooth, two-awned: *awns* short, subulate.

In Professor De Candolle's elaborate account of the natural family of *Malvaceæ,* he has divided the genus Malva into four sections, to the last of which our plant belongs. This section is formed into a separate genus by Mœnch, under the name of Modiola, adopted by De Candolle as the name of the section, with a question, whether it ought not to be considered as a distinct genus.

Native

Native of South America, particularly by the way side in the neighbourhood of Monte-Video. Our plant was raised from seeds sent us from Brazil by Mr. Frederick Sello, in the garden of our late friend John Walker, Esq. of Arno's Grove, and flowered in May.

N 2516

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Sep. 1 1811.

OPHRYS ARACHNITES. BLACK-SPIDER OPHRYS.

****

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. subpatens. *Labellum* ecalcaratum. *Glandulæ pollinis* cucullis distinctis inclusæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OPHRYS *Arachnites;* bulbis subrotundis, scapo folioso, nectarii labiolato emarginato appendiculato. *Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *p.* 813. *Host. Syn. p.* 492.

OPHRYS *Arachnites;* caule folioso, labello villoso trilobo: lobo medio obovato apice brevissime trilobo, petalis patentibus; tribus exterioribus oblongis obtusis, binis interioribus lineari-lanceolatis brevissimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 67.

OPHRYS arachnites. *De Cand. fl. franç.* 6. *p.* 332.

OPHRYS arachnoides. *Bot. Repos.* 470?

OPHRYS *insectifera. n.* arachnites. *Sp. Pl.* 1343.

ORCHIS (*fuciflora* ad iconem) radicibus subrotundis, labello holosericeo emarginato appendiculato. *Hall. Hist. n.* 1266. *t.* 24. fig. opt.

ORCHIS Arachnites. *Scop. Carn.* 2. *p.* 194. *n.* 1115. *Lob. ic.* 185.

ORCHIS araneam referens. *Bauh. Pin.* 84. *Vaill. Paris. t.* 30. *f.* 10, 11, 12, 13.

ORCHIS serapias secunda Dodonæi. *Hort. Eystt. Ord. Æst.* 4 *t.* 5.

HALLER, who has given a full description of this plant, observes that the marking and appendices on the labellum, as well as the colour of the petals, are subject to much variation. In our specimen the *stem* was erect, clothed half-

half-way with sheathing, ovate-lanceolate leaves. *Spike* distant flowered; *bractes* lanceolate, the length of the slightly curved *germen*. *Petals* or *Laciniæ* rose coloured, tinged with green: three outer ones ovate, concave, nearly equal, but the upper one something narrowest and incurved: two inner *laciniæ* conical, somewhat fleshy, minutely ciliate when examined with a lens. *Labellum* round, with the sides reflected, hollowed underneath, velvety, black-purple, with yellow marks, and three green appendices, two towards the base, conical, villous, a third at the apex, incurved, emarginate, with a small acumen in the sinus. *Column* erect, incurved, mucronate, green, tinged with yellow, not unaptly compared to a bird's head. *Pollen masses* yellow, pedicled, and attached to a globular gelatinous gland, contained in distinct sheaths, opening in front.

Native of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France. Communicated in June last by our friend, Mr. McLeay, from the garden of Charles Hampden Turner, Esq. Rook's-nest Park, Surry. The roots were brought by Mrs. Turner from Switzerland three years ago, with several other curious plants.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct. 1824.

ALOE AFRICANA, β. ANGUSTIOR. NARROWER SWORD-LEAVED ALOE.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla erecta, ore patulo, fundo nectarifero. *Filam.* receptaculo inserta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALOE *africana;* fruticosa, foliis ensiformibus glaucis amplexicaulibus, spica terminali longissima, floribus pendulis imbricatis, staminibus exsertis.

ALOE *africana;* foliis ensiformibus glaucis; inferioribus distantibus; apicibus reflexis, dentibus marginalibus igneis. *Haworth in Lin. Soc. Trans.* 7. *p.* 21.—*Syn. Pl. Succ. p.* 76. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 296.

ALOE *perfoliata,* β. *africana;* foliis latioribus amplexicaulibus margine et dorso spinosis, floribus spicatis, caule fruticoso. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma.* 1. *p.* 466. *Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl* 2. *p.* 185.

(β.) *latifolia;* foliis erecto-patulis superne parum recurvis. *Haworth Suppl. Pl. Succ. p.* 47.

(α.) *angustior;* foliis patenti-recurvantibus, fere duplo angustioribus quam in var. α. *Id. l. c.*

DESCR. At the time Mr. HAWORTH published his elaborate arrangement of the genus ALOE in the Seventh Volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, he had never seen the flowers of this species, which it rarely has been known to produce till it has acquired a very considerable size; the figures of it which have been hitherto published, have, in consequence, represented the form of the plant only, without

without any flower, such as those quoted with doubt by Mr. Haworth, from Commelin, and those in Weinman's Phytographia, which are therefore not quoted above.

Aloe *africana* grows with an upright stout *stem*, marked with the vestiges of fallen leaves. *Leaves* alternate, stem-embracing, most crowded at the upper part, more or less recurved, sword-shaped, concave on the upper surface, armed at the margins, with conical rigid teeth or spines, which are of a red-orange colour at their points, some of the leaves have also a few similar spines on the under side towards their extremities; when cut, a watery moderately bitter juice exudes. From the extremity of the stem rises the scape, bearing a very long spike of greenish-yellow pendulous cylindrical flowers, which, as they expand, become ascendent at the point, and the orange-red coloured stamens and style are protruded for some distance beyond the corolla.

Our drawing was taken from a specimen kindly communicated by Mr. Thomas Hitchen, of Norwich, from his very extensive collection of succulent plants, in December 1823. Mr. Haworth suggests that the blossoms might have had more of a red tinge, if they had been produced later in the season, when they could have enjoyed a greater share of light.

Published by Curtis & Wilcox, Oct 1 1824.

COTYLEDON DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAVED COTYLEDON.

****

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Squamæ* nectariferæ 5, ad basin germinis. *Caps.* 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COTYLEDON *decussata;* fruticosa, foliis concinne decussatis subteretibus mucronatis glaucis, floribus paniculatis pendulis.

COTYLEDON *papillaris;* farinoso-alba, foliis concinne decussatis oppositis numerosis oblongo-cuneatis teretibusve vel subclavatis acutis, subhorizontalibus; pagina superiore depressa. *Haworth Suppl. Pl. Succ. p.* 21.—vix C. *papillaris* Thunbergii.

COTYLEDON foliis angustis oppositis cum limbo purpureo, floribus pendulis. *Burm. Afr. n.* 54. *t.* 22. *f.* 1.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, but very little branched. *Leaves* opposite crosswise, sessile, fleshy, nearly cylindrical, somewhat flattened on the upper side, glaucous, or even hoary, narrowed at both ends, varying somewhat in shape, and terminated with a dark purple mucro. *Common peduncle* terminal, erect, smooth, half a foot long, purple, nearly naked, or furnished with a pair of smaller leaves only, terminated in a panicle of many pendulous, red flowers. *Calyx* five-toothed, four times shorter than the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* large, shewy, red: *tube* cylindrical, nearly an inch long: *limb* half the length, divided into five *laciniæ* rolled back. *Stamens* ten, exserted: *filaments*

filaments pass through a hairy ring near the bottom of the tube: *Anthers*, before the flower opens, upright, with four grooves. *Styles* 5, rather longer than the stamens: *stigmas* lobular, villous. *Nectaries* five concave scales, one at the base of each germen.

There can be no doubt but this is the COTYLEDON *papillaris* of HAWORTH, but this author himself doubted of its being the *papillaris* of THUNBERG. At the time he wrote his Supplement, there was no possibility of coming to a certain decision in this respect, from the very insufficient specific character given in the Prodromus; but since the publication of the Flora Capensis, it is evident that our plant cannot belong to that species, which is there described, as having a herbaceous decumbent stem, and very much smaller leaves and flowers, with the limb of the corolla equal in length to the tube. BURMAN's figure and description, quoted by HAWORTH, however imperfect, evidently apply to our plant. And as this figure is not quoted to any other species, and the description of no recorded one corresponds, we are constrained to apply to it a new specific name, that of *papillaris* being, as above-stated, already preoccupied. We have accordingly given one from the striking decussate position of the leaves.

This very rare and beautiful species of COTYLEDON, was kindly communicated to us in June last, by Mr. HOOD, Surgeon, South Lambeth, who possesses a fine collection of rare succulent plants, which he cultivates with great success.

N.2519.

Pub.by S.Curtis. Walworth Oct 1.1812

Lobelia Rhizophyta. Spathula-leaved Lobelia.

****

Class and Order.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubo hinc fisso (raro integro); limbo 5-partito. *Antheræ* connatæ. *Stigma* bilobum (nunc indivisum). *Caps.* 2-locularis (raro 3-loc.) apice supero bivalvi. Brown.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Lobelia *Rhizophyta;* caule decumbente alato, foliis obovato-spathulatis repando-dentatis, pedunculis axillaribus solitariis unifloris folio multo brevioribus.

Lobelia *Rhizophyta;* caule basi radicante adscendente triquetro glabro, foliis inferioribus petiolatis obovatis repando-dentatis glabris crassiusculis; superioribus lanceolatis sessilibus subdecurrentibus; summis ciliatis integerrimis, pedunculis brevissimis axillaribus, capsulis cylindricis glabris. *Schultes Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 44. ex Sprengelio. *Link. Enum.* 1. *p.* 219.

This little plant has long passed in our nurseries for Lobelia *bellidifolia,* under which name we received it from Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, in September, 1823. But, upon examination, we immediately found that it does not agree with the character of that species; and upon shewing our drawing to Mr. Sweet he obligingly pointed out to us that it had been described by the name of *Rhizophyta.* This appellation we find was given it by Professor Sprengel, and is recorded in the new Systema Vegetabilium, publishing by Professor Schultes; we have, therefore, adopted, without approving, it.

We

We received specimens of the same species several years ago from Mr. Barr, late of the Ball's Pond nursery, and from Mr. Donn, at that time curator of the Cambridge garden,

Lobelia *bellidifolia*, under which name Sprengel also received the present species, differs from it in having an annual root, a simple erect stem, in being hairy, and having flexuose peduncles longer than the leaves, according to Thunberg's description.

Our plant is perennial, with a decumbent winged stem, which frequently takes root near the base; obovate leaves very sparingly toothed, fleshy, the upper leaves in some specimens are much narrower than in our figure, and with the calyxes and peduncles are slightly pubescent. It is a plant of little beauty, from the smallness of its flowers; but we are happy in the opportunity of rectifying a prevailing mistake respecting it.

Native country the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be protected from frost.

Flowers in September and October. Propagated by dividing its roots.

N.2520.

Hunter Del. Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Oct. 1.1824. Waldwell Sc.

EUPHORBIA ANACANTHA. SCALY FINGER-FLOWERED SPURGE.

****

Class and Order.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 4- s. 5-petala, calyci insidens. *Cal.* 1-phyllus, ventricosus. *Caps.* 3-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUPHORBIA *anacantha;* inermis, imbricata, tuberculis foliolo subrotundo instructis, floribus terminalibus solitariis sessilibus, petalis palmatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. I^ma., 2. p.* 136.—*ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 158. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 888.

EUPHORBIA *tridentata;* inermis ramosa, subtuberculata, calycum laciniis exterius supra concavis coloratis tridentatis. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 416. *Decand. Plantes Grasses* 144. *fide Hort. Kew.*

DACTYLANTHES anacantha. *Haworth Syn. Succ. p.* 132.

EUPHORBIUM anacanthum squamosum lobis florum tridentatis. *Isnard. Mem. de l'Acad.* 1720. *p.* 518. *t.* 11.

EUPHORBIUM erectum aphyllum, ramis rotundis, tuberculis tetragonis. *Burm. Afr.* 16. *t.* 7. *f.* 2.

DESCR. This plant has altogether the habit of a STAPELIA, the same kind of fleshy, jointed, tuberculated *branches*: the *tubercles* are generally four-sided, marked at the point with the remains of a small ovate, deciduous *leaf*. At the extremities of the flowering-branches from three to five oval fleshy leaves are produced, serving as an involucrum to the flower, from the centre of which issues the *peduncle*, bearing, according to the usual language, a single flower, with four or five tubular petals, each having a two-lipped *limb*, the *under-lip* much the longest, and terminated with three subulate

subulate teeth, green on the under side, rugose and beautifully variegated on the upper ; the *upper-lip* three lobed, white tinged with purple. From a flat receptacle in the centre of these petals grows the female flower, a single, obsoletely three-cornered *germen*, with a tripartite *style*, and lobular *stigmas;* at first erect, but speedily, as in most of the genus, cernuous; the germen is surrounded by several *stamens*, which rise in succession : *anthers* two-lobed : lobes divaricate. The whole plant when wounded exudes a white milk, which is not acrid.

The above description is given according to the Linnean notions of the parts composing the flowers of an Euphorbia; but our friend Mr. Robert Brown has given a much more satisfactory explanation of the organs constituting the flower ; which cannot be better described than in his own words, in the appendix to Flinder's Voyage, page 556.

" The view I take (says this intelligent botanist) of the structure of Euphorbia is in one important particular, at least, different from those given by Lamarck, Ventenat, Richard, and Decandolle, though possibly the same as Jussieu has hinted at; so briefly, however, and, I may add, obscurely, that if his supposition be really analogous to what I shall presently offer, he has not been understood by those who profess to follow him in this respect.

" With all the authors above quoted, I regard what Linnæus has called Calyx and Corolla, in Euphorbia, as an involucrum, containing several male flowers, which surround a single female. By some of these authors the male flowers are described as monandrous, and in this respect also, I agree with them; but the body, which all of them describe as a jointed filament, I consider to be made up of two very distinct parts, the portion below the joint being the footstalk of the flower, and that above it, the proper filament: but, as the articulation itself is entirely naked, it follows, that there is no perianthium; the filiform, or laciniated scales, which authors have considered as such, being on this supposition analagous to bracteæ: The female flower, in conformity with this supposition, has also its pedunculus on the dilated, and, in a few cases obscurely lobed, apex of which the sessile ovarium is placed. If this be a correct view of the structure of Euphorbia, it may be expected that the true filament, or upper joint of what has commonly been called filament, should, as in other plants, be produced subsequent to the distinct formation of the anthera, which consequently will be found at first sessile on the lower joint or peduncle, after that has attained nearly its full length, and accordingly, this proves to be the case in such species as I have examined. Additional probability is given to this view, by the difference existing between the surfaces of the two joints in some species. I consider it, however, as absolutely proved, by an unpublished genus of this order, having an involucrum nearly similar to that of Euphorbia, and like it, enclosing several fasciculi of monandrous male flowers, surrounding a single female, but which, both at the joint of the supposed filament, and at that by which the ovarium is connected with its pedicellus, has an obvious perianthium regularly divided into lobes."

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be kept in the greenhouse, or dry-stove. Propagated by cuttings. Flowers in September and October.

Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons.

N.2521.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth S.E. 1st Feb.

Fecit

SCHIZANTHUS PORRIGENS. SPREADING SCHIZANTHUS.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA (DIDYNAMIA *Hooker*) MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* bilabiata, resupinata: labio superiore 5-partito; inferiore tripartito. *Stam.* 4: duo sterilia. *Caps.* bivalvis, bilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonym.

SCHIZANTHUS *porrigens;* caule diffuso racemis paniculatis: pedicellis divaricatissimis.

SCHIZANTHUS *porrigens;* pedicellis fructus patentibus distichis rectiusculis (corollæ labio inferiore pallide purpureo). *Graham in Hooker Exotic Flora,* 86.

DESCR. This species is a larger, more branched, and diffuse plant than the SCHIZANTHUS *pinnatus* figured at No. 2404 of this work. The leaves and colour of the flowers seem to be too subject to vary to be depended upon for distinguishing the one from the other. Professor GRAHAM seems to have had some confidence in the paler colour of the lower lip of the flower in SCHIZANTHUS *porrigens;* but in our specimens the lower lip was a full violet colour, even deeper than in S. *pinnatus.* The present species is much the most showy, and is a valuable acquisition to the flower-garden, being a perfectly hardy annual, as we are informed by Mr. MILNE of the Fulham nursery, to whom we are obliged for the communication of the specimens from which our drawing was taken.

This species is still more unlike the SCHIZANTHUS figured in the Flora Peruviana than *pinnata,* and in the description

tion given in that work, the stem is pointedly said to be upright, and but little branched.

Native of Chili. Flowers in the open ground in July, August, and September.

N 2522.

J. Curtis Del.

Publ. by J. Curtis Walworth. Oct. 1. 1814.

Weddell Sc.

CRINUM CONFERTUM. CROWDED-FLOWERED CRINUM.

****

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2292, et No. 2463.

Specific Character.

CRINUM *confertum;* bulbo ovato, foliis bipedalibus margine lævi, $1\frac{1}{4}$ unc. latis, canaliculatis, apice obliquo gradatim attenuatis; umbellâ circiter 8-florâ; scapo compresso viridi pedali; spathâ viridi $3\frac{3}{4}$-unciali, bracteis gracilibus; germine viridi semunciali oblongo sessili, loculis 5—8-spermis; tubo viridi erecto 3-unciali; limbo albo $3\frac{3}{4}$-unciali, laciniis exteris $\frac{5}{8}$, internis $\frac{1}{4}$ unc. latis; stylo purpureo laciniis aliquantulum breviore; stigmate trilobo purpureo; filamentis stylo sesquiunciam brevioribus, divaricatis, purpureis, versus basin albis, basi gibbosâ, apice aliquantulum sursum curvato; polline aureo. *W. H.*

DESCR. This species differs from CRINUM *arenarium* in having the coats of the bulb harder, the leaves more attenuated, the flowers more numerous and erect, the germen longer, oblong, and sessile, the style a little shorter than the limb, and the limb longer than the tube. Our specimen flowered in June, in the stove of the Earl of CARNARVON at Highclere. It is a native of the N. W. coast of Australia, from whence it was sent by the collector, under the name of CRINUM *angustifolium* of BROWN, a species with rough-edged leaves, which does not appear to have been yet introduced into this country. *W. H.*

INDEX.

In which the Latin Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifty-First* Volume are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.	
2517	Aloe africana, β angustifolia.
2494	Alpinia tubulata.
2448	Amethystea cærulea.
2459	Ammobium alatum.
2478	Angclonia salicariæfolia.
2468	Antennaria triplinervis.
2472	Artemisia biennis.
2508	Arum bulbiferum.
2499	Aspidistra lurida.
2503	Astrapæa Wallichii.
2509	Azalea indica.
2511	Bellis sylvestris.
2444	Biscutella hispida.
2491	Bossiæa linophylla.
2489	Bubon Galbanum.
2492	Campanula pulla.
2498	Canna edulis.
2493	Centaurea spinosa.
2488	Cissus antarctica.
2443	——— quinquefolia.
2479	Coix Lachryma.
2496	Conanthera bifolia.
2451	Coreopsis lanceolata.
2512	——— tinctoria.
2470	Coriaria sarmentosa.
2518	Cotyledon decussata.
2466	Crinum Careyanum.
2522	——— confertum.
2463	——— submersum.
2456	Cyrilla racemiflora.
2471	Cyrtanthus pallidus.
2486	Dalea mutabilis.
2454	Desmanthus virgatus.
2476	Dorstenia arifolia.
2457	Echinops strictus.
2473	Echites nutans.
2480	Enteléa arborea.
2465	Erica bucciniflora.
2504	Erinus Lychnidea.
2445	Erodium Gussonii.
2490	Eucrosia bicolor.
2467	Eulophia guincensis.
2520	Euphorbia anacantha.
2514	——— carinata.
2507	Fuchsia decussata.
2464	Habranthus gracilifolius.
2485	——— versicolor.
2475	Hippeastrum subbarbatum.
2453	Jonidium Ipecacuanha β.
2446	Ipomæa speciosa.
2487	Justicia geniculata.
2505	Ixora barbata.
2497	Laurus aggregata.
2519	Lobelia Rhizophyta.
2469	Lonicera punicea.
2462	Malpighia lucida.
2515	Malva prostrata.
2441	Melastoma granulosa.
2455	Momordica Charantia.
2513	Monarda Russeliana.
2458	Nicandra physaloides.
2484	Nicotiana repanda.
2452	Ocimum canum.
2450	Ononis hispanica.
2516	Ophrys Arachnites.
2510	Ornithogalum narbonense.
2442	Oxylobium arborescens.
2483	Oxytropis pilosa.
2506	Pedicularis canadensis.
2449	Phlomis Herba Venti.
2460	Plectranthus ternatus.
2447	Protea grandiflora α latifolia.
2501	Psidium Catleianum.
2461	Rhipsalis salicornoides.
2502	Sarcophyllum carnosum.
2521	Schizanthus porrigens.
2474	Sedum sempervivoides.
2482	Serratula simplex.
2495	Sida aurita.
2477	Vernonia flexuosa.
2481	Urtica involucrata.
2500	Wulfenia carinthiaca.

INDEX.

In which the English Names of the Plants contained in the *Fifty-First* Volume are alphabetically arranged.

Pl.

2517 Aloe, Narrow Sword-leaved.
2494 Alpinia, Demerara.
2448 Amethyst, Blue.
2459 Ammobium, Winged-stalked.
2478 Angelonia, Violet-flowered.
2508 Arum, Bulb-bearing.
2499 Aspidistra, Dingy-flowered.
2503 Astrapæa, Wallich's.
2509 Azalea, Double Rose-coloured Indian.
2462 Barbadoes-Cherry, Wedge-leaved.
2452 Basil, Hoary.
2497 Bay, Cluster-flowered.
2492 Bell-flower, Austrian.
2491 Bossiæa, Narrow-leaved.
2489 Bubon, lovage-leaved.
2444 Buckler's-mustard, Hispid.
2493 Centaury, Prickly-branched.
2443 Cissus, Five-leaved Brasil.
2496 Conanthera, Violet-flowered.
2512 Coreopsis, Arkansa.
2451 ——— Spear-leaved.
2470 Coriaria, New-Zealand.
2518 Cotyledon, Cross-leaved.
2466 Crinum, Dr. Carey's.
2522 ——— Crowded-flowered,
2463 ——— Lake.
2456 Cyrilla, Carolina.
2471 Cyrtanthus, Pale-flowered.
2511 Daisy, Large Portugal.
2486 Dalea, Changeable.
2454 Desmanthus, Long-twigged.
2476 Dorstenia, Arum-leaved.
2480 Enteléa, New-Zealand.
2504 Erinus, Phlox-like.
2490 Eucrosia, Particoloured.
2468 Everlasting, Nepal.
2467 Eulophia, Sierra Leone.
2514 Euphorbia, Keel-leaved.
2507 Fuchsia, Cross-branched.
2457 Globe-Thistle, Upright.
2501 Guava, Purple-fruited.
2485 Habranthus, changeable.

Pl.

2464 Habranthus, Slender-leaved.
2465 Heath, Trumpet-flowered.
2445 Heron's-bill, Gussone's.
2469 Honeysuckle, Crimson-flowered, upright.
2498 Indian-reed, Tuberous-rooted.
2453 Ipecacuanha, White.
2446 Ipomæa, Broad-leaved.
2479 Job's-tears.
2487 Justicia, Jointed-stalked.
2505 Ixora, Bearded.
2488 Kanguru-Vine.
2475 Knight's-star-lily, Slightly bearded.
2519 Lobelia, Spathula-leaved.
2506 Lousewort, Canadian.
2515 Mallow, Pimpernel-flowered.
2441 Melastoma, Commerson's.
2455 Momordica, Tuberculated.
2513 Monarda, Dotted-flowered.
2481 Nettle, Imbosomed.
2458 Nicandra, Physalis-like.
2516 Ophrys, Black-spider.
2442 Oxylobium, Tall.
2483 Oxytropis, Hairy.
2449 Phlomis, Rough-leaved.
2460 Plectranthus, Ternate-leaved.
2447 Protea, Broad-leaved great-flowered.
2450 Rest Harrow, Small-leaved.
2461 Rhipsalis, Glass-wort-like.
2502 Sarcophyllum, Cape.
2473 Savannah-flower, Nodding.
2482 Saw-wort, One-flowered.
2521 Schizanthus, Spreading.
2474 Sedum, Houseleek-like.
2495 Sida, Ear-stipuled.
2520 Spurge, Scaly Finger-flowered.
2510 Star of Bethlem, Narbonne.
2484 Tobacco, Stem-clasping Havannah.
2477 Vernonia, Zig-zag.
2472 Wormwood, Biennial.
2500 Wulfenia, Carinthian.